



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 189

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No. 4603

N.H.S. Prescriptions

FOURTH QUARTER AND 1967 FIGURES
CHEMISTS in England and Wales
dispensed over 9.2 million more

National Health Service prescriptions
in 1967 than in 1966. Figures for the
fourth quarter, and for the year as
a whole, were as shown in the table
below:—

	1966	1967	DIFFERENCE	PER CENT
	OCTOBER TO DECEMBER			
				(PER WORK- ING DAY)
Number of prescriptions ...	68,002 m.	72,339 m.	+ 4,337 m.	+ 7.8
Total cost ...	£35,686 m.	£38,369 m.	+ £2,683 m.	+ 8.9
	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31			
Number of prescriptions ...	261,954 m.	271,206 m.	+ 9,252 m.	+ 3.9
Total cost ...	£138,369 m.	£146,201 m.	+ £7,832 m.	+ 6.0

Botanicals Duty Free

THIRTY ITEMS AFFECTED

THIRTY more botanical drugs have
been exempted from import duty as
from May 2. The Import Duties
(General) (No. 2) Order 1968 (S.I. No.
642), lists the following items on which
duty has been removed:—

Agrimony herb	Echinacea root
Aletris root	Elder leaves and flowers
Angelica root	Euonymus bark
Balmoney herb and leaves	Fringe tree bark
Bayberry bark	Galangal root
Belladonna herb and leaves	Henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)
Beth root	Lavender flowers
Black cohosh root	Lime tree flowers
Black haw bark	Marshmallow leaves and roots
Blue cohosh root	Nux vomica seeds
Blood root	Pleurisy root
Boneset herb	Prickly ash bark and berries
Calamus rhizome	Quince seeds
Comfrey leaves and roots	<i>Rhus aromaticus</i> bark
Cubeb berries	Gum euphorbium
Drosera	

Drug Resistance

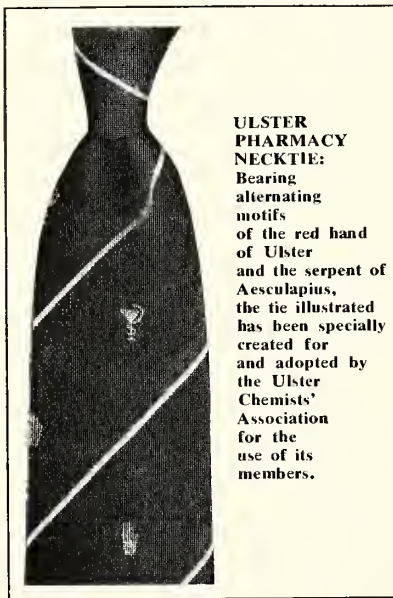
INDUSTRY URGES EARLY INQUIRY

THE Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry is pressing the Government for an "early and searching investigation" into the extent of resistance to antibiotics in bacteria. In letters to the Minister of Health and to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the president of the Association (Mr. J. A. Lumley) recalls that the industry has promised full support for the committee announced by the Government in September 1967 to look into the problem. Mr. Lumley refers to the widespread public comment on the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry. It was clear that there was a serious gap in the knowledge of where the true balance was to be struck between the benefits obtained from the use of these products and the potential hazards.

Pesticide Analysis

STANDARD SAMPLES AVAILABLE

SUPPLY of standard samples of selected pesticide compounds is now being undertaken by the division of chemical standards, National Physical Laboratory. Pesticides currently available are gamma benzene hexachloride; p,p' - dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane; (±) 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxypropionic acid; 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; 1-naphthyl-N-methylcarbamate. The specimens have been purified at N.P.L. and their purities are stated on certificates accompanying each 1-gm. specimen sold. In some instances supplementary information on physical properties will be supplied. Prices can be obtained from the director, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex.



ULSTER
PHARMACY
NECKTIE:
Bearing
alternating
motifs
of the red hand
of Ulster
and the serpent of
Aesculapius,
the tie illustrated
has been specially
created for
and adopted by
the Ulster
Chemists'
Association
for the
use of its
members.

Birmingham Conference

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

PROVISIONAL programme for the
British Pharmaceutical Conference
meeting in Birmingham, September
8-13, is as follows (morning events in
light, afternoon events in heavy type):—

Sunday

10.00 Conference office open at High
Hall, University of Birmingham.

6.30 Evensong at St. Martin's-in-the-Bull
Ring.

8.00 Conference club at High Hall.

Monday

9.00 Conference office open at Haworth
lecture suite, University of Birmingham.

10.45 Civic welcome, opening by presi-
dent, and chairman's address.

2.15 Science sessions; ladies' excursions.

8.00 Academic reception at University
of Aston.

Tuesday

9.30 Professional session; science session,
ladies' excursions.

2.15 History of pharmacy meeting. Dis-
cussion forum: "Advances in
Tablets and Tableting Techniques."
Golf. Ladies' excursions.

8.00 Civic reception.

Wednesday

9.30 Professional session; science ses-
sion; ladies' excursions.

2.15 Science sessions. Ladies' excursions.

7.00 Banquet at Top Rank suite.

Thursday

9.30 Conference lecture.

12.45 Conference excursion via Clee Hills
to Ludlow and Malvern.

8.00 Conference club. Informal meetings
organised by National Association of
Women Pharmacists, Guild of
Public Pharmacists and Institute of
Pharmacy Management.

Friday

9.30 Symposium session: "Delayed
Release Formulations."

2.30 Closing session.

8.00 Conference Ball at Top Rank suite.

A registration fee of £1 is payable by all
those attending (including day ticket
holders). A book of Conference tickets
costs £9 10s. (including ball); banquet
tickets £3 3s.; extra ball tickets £2 10s. Day
tickets for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
and Thursday (including excursion) are
available at £2. A day ticket for Friday
costs £1 5s. exclusive of the ball and
£3 10s. including ball. Ladies' excursions
include visits to Aston Hall, Ragley Hall,
Coventry Cathedral, Stratford-on-Avon,
Austin Motor Co., Cadbury Bros., Ltd.,
and Worcester porcelain works. Application
forms are obtainable from Miss S. E.

Butterworth, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, or Mr. C. McArdle, 110 Delrene Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwicks.

National Insurance

NEW CONTRIBUTION RATES

NEW National Insurance contribution rates operating from May 6 are set out in the table below. The rates of industrial injuries contributions and graduated national insurance contributions remain unchanged. The rates of selective employment tax and redundancy fund contributions, which are to remain unchanged are due to go up on September 2 under proposals announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech.

CLASS 1—EMPLOYED PERSONS

CONTRIBUTION

EMPLOYEES NOT CONTRACTED OUT					By Employee	By Employer	Total
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MEN	...	...	...	...	16 8	41 6	58 2
WOMEN	...	...	...	...	14 1	26 6	40 7
Insured persons holding cards marked "Special"—i.e., men over 65 (60 women) who are treated as retired, and certain married women and widows.					10	41 6	42 4
					7	26 6	27 1
BOYS	...	...	...	...	10 8	23 1	33 9
GIRLS	...	...	...	...	8 11	16 10	25 9
Certain married women and widows holding cards marked "Special"					3	16 10	17 1

EMPLOYEES CONTRACTED OUT					Paid by Employee	Paid by Employer	Total
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MEN	...	...	...	...	19 1	43 11	63 0
WOMEN	...	...	...	...	15 7	28 0	43 7
Certain married women and widows holding cards marked "Special"					7	28 0	28 7

CLASSES 2 AND 3

	MEN	BOYS	WOMEN	GIRLS
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Self-employed persons	22 2	12 6	18 4	10 8
Non-employed persons	17 7	9 11	13 10	8 1

band, said he purchased about half a pint of Paraquat in October, 1967, using half of it to kill weeds. He left the remainder in a brown wine bottle behind a press in the corner of the kitchen—for safety. The bottle bore the name of a cattle medicine. When he returned home on March 4 his wife, who was in bed, said she had drunk some of the liquid which she thought was orange juice. Next morning she was removed to a Dublin hospital where she died on March 24. Medical evidence was given that there was no successful treatment yet for Paraquat poisoning. The coroner (Dr. P. J. Bofin) commented that one must deprecate such a disaster as this. It was extraordinary that the poison was supplied in unlabelled containers. One

ties. In one of the cases the poison had been in a lemonade bottle. Made in England, it is packed and distributed in the Republic by Irish Farm Chemicals, Ltd., Dublin, under the trade name, Gramoxone W. It eventually reaches the public in polythene bottles. A company spokesman stated that they had directed shops that the contents of the packs or bottles should not be broken and sold in bottles supplied by the customer. It was true that the bottles stated the contents were free from all statutory regulations governing poisonous chemicals. But recently, in addition to several directives on the bottle, other warnings had been added: "Dangerous if swallowed"; "Never repack from this container" and "Keep out of the reach of children."

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Optician Fined

HE PRESCRIBED A DRUG

A DUBLIN optician Mr. J. P. S. Patterson, Amiens Street, Dublin, was fined £10 with £5 5s. costs in the District Court on April 16 for a breach of the Opticians' Act, 1956. He was charged with prescribing a drug or medical preparation for the eyes, while not being a medical practitioner, on November 28, 1967. Mr. I. H. Barry (registrar, Board of Ophthalmic Opticians) said that the Board took a serious view of a person without the necessary qualification prescribing drugs. The drug prescribed was a scheduled poison and could not be purchased "over the counter" at a pharmacy. Mr. Patterson said he was a registered optician and had been practising for sixty-five years. He was unaware that under the 1956 Act he could not prescribe the drug. When the drug first came out it could be bought without a prescription.

Paraquat Death

UNLABELLED BOTTLES "DEPRECATED"

A YOUNG co. Wexford woman died on March 24—twenty days after she had tasted Paraquat—a weed-killer. At the inquest in Dublin, on April 8 a verdict of accidental death from pulmonary oedema, secondary to Paraquat poisoning, was recorded on Mrs. Nancy Murphy (27), Glebe, Monamolin. William Murphy, hus-

band, said he purchased about half a pint of Paraquat in October, 1967, using half of it to kill weeds. He left the remainder in a brown wine bottle behind a press in the corner of the kitchen—for safety. The bottle bore the name of a cattle medicine. When he returned home on March 4 his wife, who was in bed, said she had drunk some of the liquid which she thought was orange juice. Next morning she was removed to a Dublin hospital where she died on March 24. Medical evidence was given that there was no successful treatment yet for Paraquat poisoning. The coroner (Dr. P. J. Bofin) commented that one must deprecate such a disaster as this. It was extraordinary that the poison was supplied in unlabelled containers. One

TESTING DRUGS AND APPLIANCES

"Model" scheme extended

THE Ministry of Health's model scheme for testing drugs and appliances is being extended in scope to provide for the testing of preparations that cannot satisfactorily be divided. The provisions for disposal of samples by the Council's agent are being amended. Executive Councils are being requested to consider the amendments with Local Pharmaceutical Committees with a view to their formal adoption as soon as possible.

The Minister's approval to amendments made in the form indicated is given under Regulation 25 (3) of the N.H.S. (General Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations, 1966. A copy of the approved amended scheme is being sent to each contractor by his Executive Council.

Principal Amendments

Amended paragraph 1(e) provides for the Minister to prescribe the analyst to whom undivided samples should be sent for analysis, and the analyst appointed for the purpose is the Pharmaceutical Society's Laboratories, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, 1. Paragraph 8(1)(e) has been amended to permit

NEWS IN BRIEF

MEDICAL Monograph 6, "The Study of Vitamin B₁₂ Absorption Using Labelled Cobalamins" has been published by The Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, Bucks.

A HANDBOOK based on a post-graduate course on powder technology held

the Executive Council and its agent to follow whatever system they find convenient for the disposal of the original and second container, together with the copies of the prescription form. The new paragraph 8(2) sets out the procedure to be adopted by the chemist and the inspector where a special drug is taken, and provides for the analyst to carry out an undivided sample test and other tests as appropriate.

Paragraph 11(ii) provides for undivided sample tests in which the certificate of analysis reveals faults or deficiencies to be considered in the same way as dressings and proprietary preparations except that, where the quantity of drug remaining is sufficient to allow of division into three approximately equal parts any fault or deficiency revealed in the certificate of analysis must be considered in accordance with paragraph 10 of the scheme.

Preparations directed to be the subject of an undivided sample test are eye drops and eye lotions (sterility tests); and tubed ointments up to 30 gm. (test for quantity of medicament and sterility test if appropriate).

at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, in 1966 (see *C.&D.*, June 18, 1966, p. 619) has been published by The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1 (price 50s. + 1s. 6d. postage).

THE Institute of Commercial and Technical Representatives, Ltd., has called for a National Salesmanship Year in 1968, with a reorientation of management thinking to that of selling, rather than of over-emphasising the volume to be produced.

THE necessity for a Saturday evening rota service is to be studied over the next year by the hours of service committee of the Inner London Executive Council. Each rota in the Council's area will be reviewed. The move results from an increasing tendency for chemists to request permission to cease Saturday rota duties.

FOLLOWING raids earlier in the year on the pharmacy of Bailey & Alexander, Ltd., 9 Strait Bargate, Boston, Lincs, windows were protected by bars and a door to the main storeroom was fitted with a steel liner and a special lock, but the building has now been broken into by way of the roof. Slates were removed over an area about 4 ft. square. Drugs worth £75 were stolen.

IN the article "Detergents and Baby" in last week's Baby Care Supplement the sentence beginning "For this reason" (near top, p. 12) should have read: "For this reason, therefore, the cleansing aid or detergent used in the bath should exert a germicidal action on the bath surface." The author of the article was Dr. H. A. H. Crowther (chairman), Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Caversham Laboratories, Reading, Berks.

SPORT

GOLF

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB. A meeting was held at the Royal Burgess Golfing Society course, Barnton, Edinburgh, on April 24. *Results:* 1, W. V. W. Nimmo (15), 69. *Best scratch score,* J. H. H. Grant, 79. *Section No. 1,* T. R. Johnson (12), 70.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A meeting was held at Tynemouth golf club on April 17. *Results:* *Mawson & Proctor trophy,* F. Turnbull. *Thornton Ross trophy,* B. Steven; *Cartwright trophy,* B. Goldwater.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. Forty-eight members and guests were present at Langley Park golf club, Beckenham, on April 24 when a Stableford competition was played for the *Calcutta cup*. *Results:* 1, G. Stanton (Royal Blackheath), 33 points; 2, J. Widoeks (Croham Hurst), 32 points; 3, G. Watt (Croham Hurst), 32 points. *Scratch to fourteen handicap prize,* J. Martin. *Fifteen and over handicap prize,* C. Clarke. *Special prize,* B. Dunning. *Best score on first nine holes,* S. M. Hutchinson. *Best score on last nine holes,* M. Lewis. *Visitors prizes,* 1, E. Avery (Woodcote), 35 points; 2, V. Woollaston (Upminster), 34 points; 3, R. Yarrell (Shirley Park), 34 points.

LOCAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Leicester. — *Chairman,* P. Hopkins; *Vice-chairman,* J. Powderley; *Secretary and Treasurer,* W. H. Webb, 6 Cheapside, Melton Mowbray, Leics.

Thames Valley. — *Chairman,* W. Lawson; *Treasurer,* H. G. Moss; *Secretary,* F. E. G. Brittain, 25 Ashview Gardens, Ashford, Middlesex.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Holland

I read with great interest, not untinged with envy, your account (p. 380-82) of pharmacy in Holland as seen by the party of British pharmacists who recently took part in a study tour there. I have, though not so thoroughly, observed something of professional practice in that country, and I was just as impressed as our visitors seem to have been. At the risk of being considered a nuisance I have dropped in at one or two Dutch pharmacies, "declared an interest," as they are wont to put it at Westminster, and have been made welcome. I have seen conditions just as described in your detailed account — the dignified and severely professional exterior and the equally impressive interior, which leaves no doubt as to its purpose. The work in progress was principally that of extemporaneous preparation in spotless surroundings, and work on sterile preparations, including perfusion fluids, was going on in a separate section. There were no cosmetics, no photographic accessories, and no costume jewellery, whatever that may be. It is obvious, from your observations, that the highest ideals prevail and that any suggestions from the ruling professional body to preserve or to raise standards are not likely to be regarded as a disaster of the first magnitude. I note that the pharmacist is regarded socially as the equal of the pathologist or bacteriologist, and that is not hard to understand in the light of the duties he performs and the responsibility he undertakes. A correspondent in your columns last week, writing in relation to the subject of reciprocal recognition, asks if we would accept that we were inferior pharmacists because of the shorter duration of our academic course. I am not at all sure that the Dutch would spend eight years on a course that went no further than our own. But, regardless of the difference in time, the important point is that the pharmacist in Holland continues to use, throughout his working life, the knowledge and skills acquired at the university.

Differences

There is a marked difference between the Dutch and the British pharmacist. I am not belittling the highly skilled and knowledgeable product of our own universities. Thanks to the persistent and praiseworthy educational policies of the Pharmaceutical Society, we are turning out a first-class product, equipped to carry out duties that may never come his way. If much of what he has learned is never to be put into practice and kept fresh by continual use, it is extremely unlikely that, ten years after graduation, he will be the equal of one who has, as a matter of course, utilised his skills throughout. I have nothing but admiration for the high degree of voluntary control described, and agree that our own Society, having raised its education standards, has striven to bring its ethical and professional standards into line. The task is not an easy one, but the effort must continue, and only that same voluntary co-operation obtaining in Holland can improve our own position. There are, I realise, great differences, and it may be that the only way back is for complete separation of the professional and the commercial aspects of pharmacy in this country, as in Holland, with two distinct grades. I cannot think that all of the graduates of today will find satisfaction in general practice pharmacy as it has become in recent years. The health centre concept cannot be ruled out, and the young graduate could scarcely be blamed if he found the prospect pleasing in many respects.

Vote

We have to make up our minds as to the direction we want to take. There are candidates for the Council election who have the professional outlook and whose policy is based on that. If that is the direction in which we are to travel, and if that is what we want, we have an early opportunity of saying so, and it is my intention to cast my vote in favour of those who, by deed and word, meet my requirements and my hopes. Having voted, the best thing we can do is to remember at all times that the status of pharmacy is judged by its practitioners in their environment.

PRESCRIPTION CHARGES

To operate from June 10

PRESCRIPTION charges at the rate of 2s. 6d. per item are to be introduced on June 10. That was announced on April 25 by the Minister of Health (MR. KENNETH ROBINSON), who stated he had been discussing both long-term and interim arrangements with the professions concerned. Agreements had been made on the interim arrangements for England and Wales, but discussions were continuing with Scottish chemists. Patients entitled to exemption on age grounds would simply complete a declaration on the back of the prescription form. The chemist would not then make a charge. Expectant and nursing mothers, persons suffering from the conditions requiring continuous medication and others would be provided with exemption certificates. They would complete a declaration on the back of the prescription form to the effect that they possessed a certificate. Where appropriate there would be arrangements for charges to be refunded but the wide scope of exemptions would mean that there would be relatively few cases where that was necessary.

Exempted Patients

In a Press notice, the Ministry of Health says that the broad categories of patients completely exempted from paying the charges are:

- (i) Children under fifteen.
- (ii) People aged sixty-five and over.
- (iii) Expectant and nursing mothers holding an exemption certificate issued by an Executive Council.
- (iv) People holding an exemption certificate issued by an Executive Council because they suffered from one of the following conditions requiring continuous medication for long periods:—
 - (a) Permanent fistula (including caecostomy, colostomy or ileostomy) requiring continuous surgical dressing or an appliance.
 - (b) The following endocrine disorders when specific substitution therapy was essential:— Diabetes mellitus; myxoedema; hypoparathyroidism; hypopituitarism; Addison's disease and other forms of hypoadrenalism; myasthenia gravis.
 - (c) Epilepsy requiring continuous anti-convulsive therapy.
 - (d) A continuing physical disability which prevented the patient from leaving his residence except with the help of another person. It is not intended to include temporary disability even if it is likely to last for a few months.
- (v) People (and their dependants) holding a certificate issued by the Ministry of Social Security because they were receiving a supplementary pension or allowance or were assessed as needing help to pay the charge.
- (vi) War pensioners not covered by the categories above holding a certificate issued by the Ministry of Social Security in respect of their accepted war disablement(s).

If the patient is unable to take the prescription to the chemist or to complete the declaration a neighbour or friend may act on his behalf. Persons entitled to exemption on age grounds will merely have to complete the declaration. All other persons must first

have received an exemption certificate.

Expectant and nursing mothers will have to apply for their exemption certificates to Executive Councils. An application form will be sent to them with their Welfare Milk Token Books. A woman already expecting a baby or who has a young child when the scheme begins will have to apply separately. The form for doing that will be available at post offices.

Patients suffering from any of the special conditions have to apply for an exemption certificate on a form which will be obtainable at post offices. After completing it, their doctor, after confirming the condition, will forward the form to the Executive Council.

War pensioners, if under 65, will be sent their exemption certificates by the Ministry of Social Security. Persons who are already receiving supplementary pensions or allowances will be sent a certificate of exemption with the first renewal order book issued to them after the charge is introduced and will not have to apply for one. Until they receive the exemption certificate they will pay the charge and claim a refund. Unemployed persons receiving supplementary allowances will be advised to apply for exemption certificates if they are incurring charges regularly but normally they will claim

DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Medicines Bill Committee discussions continue

DURING the tenth sitting, held on April 25, of Standing Committee D on the Medicines Bill, MRS. JOYCE BUTLER moved an amendment "to try to find a form of words" to cover dietary supplements, which the Minister of Health had indicated he did not wish to control under the Bill but which would, nevertheless, be caught by the Bill's definition of "medicine." Mrs. Butler was satisfied that some nutritional supplements were easy to define and to exempt, but in recent years there had been an increasing use of vitamins as food supplements. About 30 per cent. of basic stock in health-food stores was made up of vitamin and herbal products. Without an amendment to the Bill those stores would lose the right to sell vitamin supplements, which would thus become available only from registered pharmacists. Mrs. Butler quoted a letter from a chemist who wrote:

ALTHOUGH I am unaffected by the Medicines Bill, I cannot agree with the curtailing of the rights of health stores to sell vitamins. Few chemists sell natural vitamins, and are even less interested, but I maintain they should be available and health stores are a necessary and proper outlet.

MR. LAURENCE PAVITT supported Mrs. Butler. He had received, he said, a considerable number of reports from constituents about the points she had raised and, if the Minister could find a form of wording giving freedom to herbalists and those who wished to use such supplements to their diets, it would give a good deal of satisfaction to the community.

MR. TREVOR V. N. FORTESCUE, while

refunds of charges for themselves and their dependants through the Employment Exchange at which they are registered. Other persons who need help to pay the charges will apply in the first instance to the Ministry of Social Security and be issued with an exemption certificate.

Wide publicity is to be given to the new arrangements nearer the time when charges are being introduced, combined explanatory leaflets and application forms for exemption certificates will be available at post offices. The Ministry stress "No one need do anything yet."

To prevent abuse, a percentage of prescriptions dispensed without charge will subsequently be checked so as to confirm that the patients concerned are in fact entitled to exemption.

Hospital out-patients will be charged for drugs prescribed and the same classes of patients will be exempt from the charge. They will need to take their certificates of exemption with them so that their entitlement to exemption can be checked at the hospital.

The arrangements described are not envisaged as being permanent. The Minister of Health hopes to replace them with an embossed cards scheme. "Such a scheme would, however, take some months to introduce and, in any event, would require further consideration with the professions which would be mainly concerned in operating it."

expressing support, said he had one objection, in that it was an attempt to make an exception to the definition of "medicinal products." If the Minister would say what he proposed to do about putting products on the general sales list, the amendment might be unnecessary.

MR. ROBINSON said he appreciated the anxieties that had been expressed, but they were not well founded. If the main use for which a product was marketed did not come within the definition of a "medicinal product," but was meeting the ordinary nutritional needs of man or beast, it could not be a medicinal product within the definition of the Bill. If, however, vitamins of dietary supplements were sold, or supplied, as a medicine, he did not see why they should be sold outside medicines control. If a product were sold as a medicine and were as harmless as Mrs. Butler had been indicating, there would be no general obstacle to its inclusion in the general sales list, and the products could then be sold at any shop. There was no need for an amendment to protect the health food trade or the freedom of people to obtain health foods as they were able to do at present. The amendment was withdrawn.

MR. McMILLAN then moved an amendment designed to discover whether the definition of "medicinal product" included bulk chemicals.

MR. JULIAN W. SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) reassured Mr. McMILLAN that aspirin manufactured in bulk would not be a medicinal product. "It would be at

the point of sale that, if part of the batch was used, it became a medicinal product."

During a later discussion, MR. MCMILLAN wanted to know if substances intended to be applied by means of a bandage, or sometimes incorporated in one, and which were designed simply to retain heat applied to them from another source and to apply that heat to some portion of the human or animal body, came within the definition.

MR. ROBINSON replied that the substances usually employed for that purpose would generally be regarded as quite safe, but if a manufacturer proposed to market a new substitute for "poulticing kaolin" it would not be unreasonable to require him to provide information about any possible

toxic effects the substance might have.

Medicated wadding was also sometimes used to retain or induce heat locally. Here again it was reasonable for the medicament to be subject to scrutiny as a medicinal product.

MR. MCMILLAN: Under this definition is kaolin a medicinal product?

MR. ROBINSON: It would be a medicinal product under the clause as it stands.

When MR. ERIC OGDEN pointed out that kaolin could be administered as a poultice and taken internally, MR. ROBINSON said it would require a product licence in both capacities. Later he said that "in so far as it is possible to express certitude at this early stage," poulticing kaolin would almost certainly be on the general sales list.

occur again. He thought that the general care that was taken by the pharmaceutical industry would ensure that it would not, but he feared that, if the clause went through in its present form, there would be enormous difficulties, when it came to litigation.

LORD FERRIER, speaking as a small shareholder, holding no directorships or executive positions, reminded members of the House of Lords about the element of risk in the development of new drugs. He knew of an incident where £100,000 was spent on a pilot plant to develop a new invention of an excellent drug, but not one single ounce came from that plant because before it was complete a better drug had been discovered. Concerning the criticism there had been about the pharmaceutical publicity campaigns, LORD FERRIER pointed out that the pharmaceutical representative of today was a highly skilled individual, "qualified not only by experience in his trade, but almost certainly by training as well." If patents or copyright were to be disregarded, it would drive research ingenuity out of the country and lead the brain drain.

BARONESS PHILLIPS, in her reply, emphasised that it was the intention of the Government that the power in clause 25 should be used only "as a fall-back" when price negotiations broke down. If agreement could not be reached on compensation in lieu of royalties, a decision would be made by the Court. Later she said that the major change would be to limit its application solely to pharmaceutical products and appliances. She also said that the Minister had written to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry explaining why he had found it right to accept the clause for inclusion in the Bill.

SECTION 46 AND PHARMACEUTICALS

Amendment to Public Health Bill

FOR use when Government and pharmaceutical industry negotiations had failed to reach agreement in connection with prices for pharmaceutical products and appliances, and as a procedure "of last resort" the Government has announced its intention to amend the Health Services and Public Health Bill, and extend the provisions of section 46 of the Patents Acts, 1949 to the general medical and pharmaceutical services. That information was given by BARONESS PHILLIPS moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords on April 23. In her opening speech, Baroness Phillips also referred to health centres and said that "a patient 'might find a health centre attractive' if, after he had been given a private prescription by his doctor there, he could not have it dispensed at the centre pharmacy, or if he had to go outside the centre in order to obtain the ordinary household remedies 'which we encourage him to buy for himself.' Provision was therefore made in the Bill for pharmacists in health centres to engage in private practice 'if the Minister determines in the case of a particular centre, and to such an extent and under such conditions as the Minister determines in each case in the light of local consultation.'"

Threat to Drug Research

LORD NEWTON said that the pharmaceutical industry regarded the clause extending the definition of "services to the Crown" as a serious threat to their interest and to the development of research into new drugs. The industry felt it ought to have been properly consulted on the matter. During he was a director of a research-based pharmaceutical company LORD NEWTON said an important principle was at stake. Section 46 of the Patents Act, 1949 was intended to enable the Government, at a time of a national emergency, to take over patents at short notice and then argue about costs later. Mr. Enoch Powell had misused the clause. The Government should consider that the voluntary price regulation scheme on the whole worked well. The Ministry and the industry were at the moment in a discussion

on the future of costs in the National Health Service and this was not the right time at which to introduce the clause.

LORD PLATT thought there were several passages in the Bill which needed to be looked at rather carefully. A large number of therapeutic advances had come not through the medical profession but through the pharmaceutical industry.

BARONESS SUMMERSKILL said no one denied that the pharmaceutical industry had some "brilliant young men working for it," but she objected to the industry making "colossal profits, out of all proportion to the contributions made."

One aspect that worried LORD AUCKLAND was who bore the blame when something went wrong. All prayed that the thalidomide tragedies would not

MINISTER AT INDUSTRY'S DINNER

A hint of action on "Sainsbury"

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on April 25, the Minister of Health (MR. KENNETH ROBINSON, M.P.) dealt conspicuously with the Sainsbury report [which some had hoped quietly abandoned] and in lesser degree with the Medicines Bill.

He was glad, said the Minister, to have the support of the industry for the general shape of the Bill, now under meticulous examination in committee. That members might be anxious about certain points he appreciated. They might well find that on some of them the Bill could be amended to give them some reassurance.

With the Sainsbury Committee operating in terrain that had seen some pretty tough fighting in several countries, it was perhaps inevitable that some at least of the Committee's conclusions would be controversial. Some present might recall that at the Association's dinner in 1966 he wished for a report which everyone would feel to be authoritative, thorough, soundly based and fair. He believed Lord Sainsbury and his colleagues had indeed produced a fair and well balanced report, and performed a valuable service in getting the main

issues in perspective. There would, he hoped, be growing acceptance of the soundness of the Committee's diagnosis. However, the recommendations should be put to the test of detailed discussion and analysis of possible side effects. Some variations in formula might prove necessary and acceptable, but he naturally could not guarantee that the final product would achieve the standards of palatability or pharmaceutical elegance of products of the Association's members. On the Crown use of patents, the vagaries of the Parliamentary time-table had forced him to consider carefully whether to recommend acceptance in principle of an amendment. On balance he had decided it would be right to do so, subject to possible further amendment at a later stage. He was hopeful that, at the end of discussions, a fair balance would be struck between opposing points of view. To pursue a cheap drugs policy, regardless of considerations of research and innovation, might in the long term leave the taxpayer with worse rather than better value for his taxes. If, on the other hand, firms were simply to charge what the very abnormal pharmaceuticals market would bear, the Government

would be pushed into measures that could damage the industry's own long-term interests. Were both sides to take the long view, the differences could be bridged.

The circumstances in which medicines were supplied to the National Health Service required of firms in the industry a further increase in the degree of public accountability. While it was not unreasonable that above-average efficiency and skill in innovation should be rewarded by above-average profits, the problem was one of degree, and in some cases at least he believed there was, as Sainsbury had suggested, a need for stronger downward pressure on prices.

Home Promotion "Not Inviolable"

The unique five-cornered relationship between doctor, patient, manufacturer, chemist and Health Departments placed a special responsibility on the doctor and the industry. Money spent on unnecessary promotion was not available for badly needed developments in the National Health Service, and the medical profession shared his interest in seeing that the resources devoted to informing them about drugs were kept within reasonable limits. He would continue to keep in mind the industry's function of export promotion, but that could not mean that arrangements at home were inviolate whenever there was a risk, however slight, of effect in the export field. Once again he was glad to see that the value of pharmaceuticals exported had continued to rise and had reached a new record level, and he understood there was reason to hope that that excellent out-turn would be exceeded in 1968. The pharmaceutical industry (and not merely the British-owned sector of it) had done a good deal of "Backing Britain" and would, he was sure, be doing still more in future.

The Association's president (MR. JOHN A. LUMLEY, M.P.S.), to whose toast of the guests the Minister had been replying, had also described the past year as having been outstandingly eventful for the industry. The report of Lord Sainsbury's committee, he said, although in general it had acknowledged the industry's performance and achievements, had made certain criticisms and recommendations with which the Association had strongly disagreed. The Minister's assurance at the time that he would discuss its recommendations in depth with the industry before adopting them was welcome. Mr. Lumley paid tribute to the Ministry's officials who had spent a considerable time in studying with the industry the implications of some of the Sainsbury recommendations. "If matters can continue to be discussed in this enlightened and understanding spirit, then we feel that the eventual decisions will indeed be in the best interests, not merely of the industry, but of the economy of the country and of the community as a whole."

Misgivings

Mr. Lumley also referred to misgivings the industry felt about certain aspects of the Medicines Bill proposals.

He was apprehensive, for one thing, at the wide powers of delegated legislation which the Bill proposed to establish, and which would be in the hands of the appropriate Ministers. By the present Minister they all knew that those powers would be exercised with restraint and wisdom and after due consultation. "But if we look into the future, then our fears of misuse of powers by others less enlightened are surely understandable."

Notwithstanding the recent integration of all the social services within one Government responsibility, he hoped there would remain a senior member of Government responsible for the Health Services in particular. As a contributor to the national economy the industry was proud to report a further improvement in export performance, which exceeded £80 million in 1967. Britain was one of the few countries with a positive balance of trade in pharmaceuticals, most countries being net importers. Her imports were small compared with her exports (£16 million against £80 million). In speaking of exports he must emphasise once again the essentially international nature of the industry, both British and overseas companies contributing to its exports. That internationalism was characteristic of the new research-dependent innovating industries, which could not adequately support their research from their home market only.

"An interesting development over recent years has been the expansion of our trade with the U.S.S.R. There is virtually no reciprocal trade in pharmaceuticals with Russia because, as many of you know, the centralised State control of pharmaceutical research in Russia appears to have stifled inventions. Another interesting development is the growth of our pharmaceutical trade with Japan. Our exports

to that country have risen from less than £1 million in 1965 to £3½ million in 1967 and Japan now stands in fourth place amongst our overseas markets. Any measures that limited the industry's financial ability to undertake research or placed unreasonable curbs on marketing activities, would seriously handicap the British industry in world markets.

That the industry needed appreciable higher-than-average profits to support its innovation had been suggested in several economic studies during the year and accepted in the Sainsbury report. The Association had recently further revised its Code of Practice and had taken the important step of setting up a regulatory committee under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Molony, Q.C. Mr. Lumley invited the Minister seriously to consider recognising the Association's efforts, to discipline itself rather than moving towards control by a Government-appointed body "with all its implications of bureaucracy and rigidity". The industry asked no more than the right to go on inventing better medicines and presenting them in a responsible and balanced way.

Divisional Chairmen

The following divisional chairmen have been appointed: Division A (manufacturers of pharmaceutical chemicals and materials, standard formulary medicines) Mr. K. Hollander (Macarthy's, Ltd.); Division B (manufacturers of medical and dental speciality products not advertised to the public) Mr. S. W. Kipling (Nichol Laboratories, Ltd.); Division C (manufacturers of drugs, pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations for use in animal medicine and husbandry) Mr. G. H. Macdonald (Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.).

CHEMICAL TRADERS TAKE STOCK

"A year of continuing economic stress"

HE took it as a tribute to the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association and to its guest of honour, said the chairman (MR. D. E. FLAHERTY) at the Association's annual luncheon in London on April 30, that "never have so many members asked so many guests." The year had been "as usual" a difficult one, with setbacks from dock strikes, devaluation (some of its problems even yet not resolved), tight Budgets, "double" selective employment tax (from removal of export rebates) and most recently a new Traffic Bill.

Battering Imparted Information

The guest of honour referred to was LORD HILL of LUTON ("Lord Hill of Laporte") who denied himself the pleasure of dealing with the beauties of chemical manufacture (he was not sure of his unreserved acceptance of chemical importers) in order to make play of the "sheer verbiage" of such information that came "battering, continuously," among it technical terms used rather to protect the technique than to enlighten the inquirer. Computerisation and its attendant term depersonalisation were special targets,

Annual Report

The Association's forty-fifth annual report, presented at the annual meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. D. E. Flaherty described the year as one of continuing economic stress, primarily due to the recalcitrant balance-of-payments situation, but aggravated during the summer by the Middle East crisis. Closure of the Suez canal and the resultant longer trip round the Cape, with consequential general increases in freight, had affected all. Sporadic dock strikes had affected exporters and importers and caused long-term harm. The main legislative measures of 1967 had included cancellation of export rebates; changed rate of duty on hydrocarbon oil; and proposed changes in import customs procedures. The Ministry of Labour had put down regulations concerning the handling of carcinogenic substances. Progress had been made with the "Kennedy Round" of import tariff cuts and schedules had been issued during the year. The United States was implementing them in five yearly instalments (the first made on January 1, 1968) whereas other countries (including the United Kingdom) was making

two-fifths reduction on July 1, followed by three further yearly cuts of 10 per cent.

The Association had played its part dealing with applications for changes in import duties and with anti-dumping measures.

Applications for reduction in duty had been lodged for botanical drugs and crude tall oil. Resistance to an increase in the import duty on pure silicon was in abeyance. The Board of Trade had decided there was no case to impose an anti-dumping duty on a PVC, theophylline, theophylline hydrate and aminophylline, but had imposed such a duty on stearine (in April, 1967) and on silicone surfactants from the U.S.A. (on March 19, 1968). An application for an anti-dumping duty on silicon slices was currently being considered.

The Association was represented on the "Marking of Containers Committee" of the Chemical Industries Association which is doing useful work on labelling, standardisation, poisons regulations, etc. As a result of representations on Government-issued trade

statistics, certain hitherto suppressed items of imports would now be more generally available, though with certain reservations to preserve confidentiality. After thirty-seven years as director and secretary Mr. F. G. W. Paige had retired on December 31, 1967. "We all give our thanks for his loyal service, and I am sure all of us wish him and Mrs. Paige many happy years in retirement." Mr. C. P. Clarkson was welcomed as his successor.

Officers

The Association's Officers for 1968-69 are: *President*, Mr. G. S. Bache; *Vice-president*, Mr. C. W. Lovegrove; *Chairman*, Mr. D. A. Gates; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. G. H. Owtram; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. J. Berthoud; *Council*, Messrs. W. L. Alldis (Durham Raw Materials, Ltd.), D. E. Flaherty (Guest Industrials, Ltd.), J. Markman (Production Chemicals (Rochdale), Ltd.), R. A. Pargeter (Kingley & Keith (Chemicals), Ltd.), L. A. Quick (Langley-Smith & Co., Ltd.) and Kingsley Williams, J.P. (K. W. Chemicals, Ltd.).

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Hearing-Aids Bill was read a second time on April 26.

Staff of Ministries

MR. CRANEY G. ONSLOW asked a number of questions of various Ministers to ascertain whether there had been any increase or decrease in the non-industrial staff in the various government departments since October 1964. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health), in a written answer on April 23, reported an increase in his department of 988 since October 1964.

Oral Contraceptives

MR. E. BROOKS asked the Minister of Health on April 30 for his latest estimate of the risks to health arising from the use of the contraceptive pill, and what plans he had to aid research designed to minimise such hazards. He asked about which some information MR. K. ROBINSON replied that the data available, including thrombo-embolism, appeared to be much less than the total risks associated with pregnancy. A number of research projects of various kinds were in progress with government financial support and it was hoped they would provide more information on possible hazards. The Committee on Safety of Drugs did not feel justified in recommending that oral contraceptives should be banned provided that they remained available only on prescription. He told DR. HIRLEY SUMMERSKILL who asked if government-sponsored research was adequate to investigate the new drug, which was taken by nearly a million women, that it was adequate "for our own country."

To MRS. RENEE SHORT, who asked the Minister was satisfied with the action taken by the local authorities to implement the provisions of the Family Planning Act, MR. ROBINSON replied that he had still not received

enough reports from local authorities to enable him to say.

Prescription Charges

MR. ROBINSON in reply to a question by MRS. KNIGHT said on April 30 that 20 million persons would be eligible for exemption from prescription charges in England and Wales. Arising from questions put by other members the Minister said the saving from the charges would not be "substantially different from the original estimates."

Amphetamines in Slimming

MR. T. M. JOPLING asked about the use of amphetamines in slimming and whether he would prevent doctors from "dishing out these most dangerous drugs on prescription to anyone who calls."

Replying on April 30 MR. J. W. SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary) said there was no up-to-date "breakdown" of prescribed amphetamines nor could he say whether their use was on the increase.

LEGAL REPORTS

Anti-trust Charge

THE United States Justice Department on April 29 began informal inquiries into charges of anti-trust violations lodged against Revlon, Inc., in New York on April 28 by Norwich Pharmaceutical Co. The Norwich company issued its charges in a statement, following disclosures that Revlon, Inc., had acquired "approximately 8 to 9 per cent." of the stock of Norwich Pharmaceutical in open-market transactions. Revlon, Inc., are already engaged in the pharmaceutical industry. Their Thayer Laboratories division produces proprietary and "ethical" drugs and, in 1966, it acquired United States Vitamin and Pharmaceutical, another producer of "ethical" drugs.

Again Adjourned

A FURTHER adjournment until May 21, was granted by Mr. Justice Pennycuik in the High Court, London, on April 26, to the hearing of an application by Parfums Givenchy, S.A., a French company, for interlocutory orders restraining Parfums Givenchy, Ltd., and its parent, Innova (England), Ltd., New Bond Street, London, W.1, from using the trade marks *Le De Givenchy* and *L'Interdit* and from carrying on business under the name Parfums Givenchy or name including Givenchy (C. & D., April 20, p. 347). Adjourned for a similar period was a cross-application by the defendant companies to stay the proceedings on the ground that the parties had agreed to refer to arbitration any difference arising under an agreement of July 1966. The adjournment was granted to enable the plaintiffs to answer evidence filed by the defendants. The defendants continued an undertaking, given on April 9, to use the trade marks and trading style only as entitled on the basis that the agreement still subsisted.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

BORAX (HOLDINGS), LTD.—Net income of company's United States subsidiary, United States Borax and Chemical Corporation, for six months to March 31, was \$3,376,000 (\$3,625,000).

NORTHERN ASSOCIATED PHOTOFINISHERS, LTD., Charterhouse Group, Ltd., the City of London financial organisation, has invested a total of £70,000 in the form of equity and loan capital representing a 15 per cent. interest in N.A.P.

UNITED GLASS, LTD.—Trading surplus for 1967, £1.73m. (£2.56m.); depreciation, £1.33m. (£1.15m.); interest, £791,000 (£561,000); loss before tax, £390,000 (profit £760,000). No dividend recommended for 1967 (7½ per cent. for 1966).

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—The board has rejected the £60m. bid by Unilever, Ltd. (see C. & D., April 20, p. 348). In a brief statement coinciding with the issue of Unilever's formal offer documents they urge shareholders to take no action. A full explanation of their reasons is promised shortly.

FISONS, LTD.—Profits for six months ended December 31, 1967, were £1,845,000 before tax (against £253,000 in same period of 1966). A profit of £154,000 was made on trading balances at the time of devaluation, but Lord Netherthorpe (chairman) says it is too early to predict the overall effect of both devaluation and the Budget. Dividend stays at 10½ per cent.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. R. C. GILL, M.P.S., has acquired the branch pharmacy of Gelling Bros. (Chemists), Ltd., 97 Strand Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

W. H. LEGAT, LTD., are removing to Gladstone Road, Farnworth Lanes. (from Kay Street, Bolton), on May 20 (telephone: Farnworth 74641).

BRITISH-SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has removed to 51 Dufourstrasse, 8008 Zurich.

APPOINTMENTS

Directors

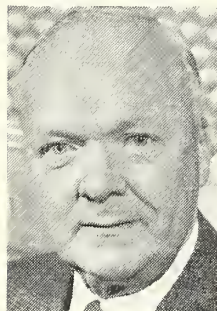
UNITED GLASS, LTD.—Mr. W. F. Spengler has been appointed managing director in succession to Mr. R. W. Rowledge. The group's glass container operations are being established as a single glass container division of which Mr. V. C. Hender is appointed managing director; the closures and plastics operations are also being consolidated in one division with Mr. D. M. Anderson managing director.

Executives

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, LTD., have appointed Mr. Frank Ridgway, F.R.I.C., director of the Squibb International Development Laboratories, Moreton, Ches.

COLTON CO., operating on a world-wide basis as a separate organisation under the Gillette group's diversified products division, will have its European operation headed by Mr. M. O'Flynn, as general manager with headquarters in Rome. The U.K. marketing manager is Mr. J. Huxtable. The first Colton products to be marketed in Britain are Nine Flags shaving Colognes.

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., have created two posts as clinical research coordinators. Appointed are Messrs. R. G. Garnett, M.P.S., and M. O. Bull (previously Yorkshire and London regional managers respectively). Mr. Garnett is succeeded as Yorkshire regional manager by his son David who, since 1961, has been Lancashire regional manager. Mr. J. Needham (Durham sales representative) has been promoted to take over the Lancashire region.



Mr. R. G. Garnett

since 1961, has been Lancashire regional manager. Mr. J. Needham (Durham sales representative) has been promoted to take over the Lancashire region.

Representatives

BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., have appointed the following medical representatives: Messrs. R. L. Allsop (part of Northern Ireland); J. Barton (East Kent); C. J. Costello (East London); J. C. Doyan (Bradford); D. Indaco (North-west and West London); A. MacKay (South-west Glasgow); I. McKinnie (North-east Glasgow); A. E. Parkinson (East Lancashire); N. P. Pearce (Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire); D. Reilly (parts of Surrey and North Hampshire); R. E. Secular (North Surrey) and J. F. Slidders (Sussex).

DEATHS

ALLISON. — Recently, Mr. Joseph Eric Allison, M.P.S., 43 Mountain View, Cockermouth, Cumberland. Mr. Allison qualified in 1933.

ATTRILL. — On April 6, Mr. Richard Henry Attrill, M.P.S., 52 Cliveden Court, London Road, Brighton, Sussex. Mr. Attrill qualified in 1920.

BRABAZON. — Recently Mr. Thomas Henry Brabazon, M.P.S.I., Ard-na-creena, Templeogue, co. Dublin, Eire. Mr. Brabazon worked for many years in the pharmacy of Mr. J. V. McKeever, Clare Street, Dublin, and in 1928 succeeded Mr. McKeever as pharmacist in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, to which he remained attached until he retired some years ago.

BRIDGER.—On April 19, Mr. Richard Henry Bridger, 83 Hulham Road, Exmouth, Devon. Mr. Bridger qualified as druggist in 1924 and retired in 1959.

DEAN. — On April 4, Mr. Harry Dean, M.P.S., 60 St. Gabriels Road, London, N.W.2. Mr. Dean qualified in 1928.

MYCOCK. — On April 15, Mr. Thomas Thornley Mycock, M.P.S., 118 Mount Pleasant Road, Northwich, Ches. Mr. Mycock qualified in 1927.

PURSE.—On April 9 Mr. Frank Purse, M.P.S., 61 Ashleigh Road, Leicester. Mr. Purse qualified in 1907. After a period at University College Hospital, London, he became chief pharmacist at the Leicester Royal Infirmary in 1921. He was chairman of the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, in 1937, and its secretary for many years until 1944.

RICHARDSON.—On April 5, Mr. Clarence Albert Richardson, M.P.S., 80 Madrid Road, London, S.W.13. Mr. Richardson qualified in 1920 and until 1950 was in business in Saltaire, Shipley, Yorks. In 1952 he joined with his brother in running Richardson Chemists (Morecambe), Ltd., until his retirement three years ago.

WILLIAMS.—Recently, Mr. Mostyn Williams, F.P.S., Chipley, Pishiobury Drive, Sawbridgeworth, Herts. Mr. Williams qualified in 1932.

PERSONALITIES

MR. F. P. NICHOLLS (a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) Mr. Nicholls has been thirty-one years with the company.



Mr. F. P. Nicholls

CORRECTION: Mr. M. Gordon, one of the candidates in the Pharmaceutical Society is a candidate in the forthcoming council elections in the Greater London Borough of Haringey. Council election (see C. & D., April 27, p. 269) is a past-chairman of the Leeds Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union and a member of the Institute of Pharmacy Management. [A line of text provided by Mr. Gordon regrettably failed to appear.—EDITOR]

TABLETS IDENTIFIED A Maker Marks His Range

THE complete range of tablets (about twenty-five) made by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., will, by the end of May, bear on each tablet the name of the drug and, where more than one strength is marketed, its dose.

For several years, say Messrs. Glaxo, there has been a growing climate of opinion among doctors that there should be some quick method of identification of the proliferation of tablets.

Future International Requirements

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry has been pressing its members to identify their products by the maker's house name—possibly as a half-way stage. Faced with that demand at home and possibly by international requirements of a more comprehensive nature in the near future, the company decided about a year ago to investigate the feasibility of putting the whole identity on each product, whatever its size. Using single-punch machines in the laboratory, they examined the anticipated problems. Many, in the event, never materialised. Others were overcome by slight changes in excipient or lubrication. For engraving uncoated tablets it proved difficult to obtain the punches (or, more precisely, it was hard to persuade punch makers that all the lettering could be included on the small punches that were needed for a satisfactory result). It usually seemed to happen that the smallest products bore the longest names.

For the sugar- and film-coated tablets the imprinting is done as a separate operation by means of a gravure roll on a machine of United



Tricloral tablets bearing the new mark

States origin which, depending on the size of tablets, prints an average of 60,000 tablets an hour. The colour (burnt ochre) and solvent which make up the ink used had previously been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, a fact that helped in getting speedy approval from the Committee on Safety of Drugs.

Asked how the export markets would react to the change, the company said that most countries were in agreement with the course taken. The only disapproval came from Malaysia which would continue to receive plain tablets.

The company markets about twenty-five varieties of tablet, all under proprietary names. Crystapen G, identified since October 1967, was the first product chosen for the naming treatment.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

For Dry Skin Conditions.—Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.), Ltd., 14 James Street, London, W.C.2, have introduced a new prescription product, Oilatum application, for the treatment of ichthyosis and dry skin conditions. Pack is a plastic tube containing 75 gm.

Borotannic Complex.—Illustrated is a new product, Phytex, of borotannic acid complex, produced by Pharmax, Ltd., Thames Road, Crayford, Dartford, Kent. Solution is for treatment of mycotic skin and nail infections and is presented in cartoned bottles with



applicator brush in cap and patient's instruction booklet in carton. Professional samples and literature are available. An introductory sample mailing is being dispatched during May to all general practitioners and dermatologists.

VITAMIN PRODUCTS

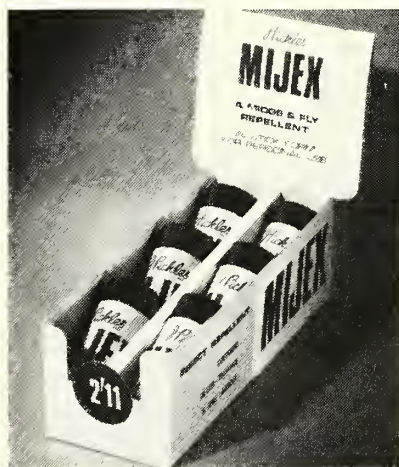
Sugar-free Vitamin Syrup.—To meet the evidence that sucrose is more likely than other common carbohydrates to cause dental caries, Beecham Foods' Nutritional Research Department, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex, have produced, for use by mothers with young children, a vitamin-C syrup free from ordinary sugar. Carella vitamin-C syrup is made from the acerola cherry, which is understood to be the world's richest com-



mercial source of natural vitamin C. It now contains medicinal glucose and glucose syrup, retaining its other safety features of low acidity, low viscosity and freedom from artificial flavouring or colouring. New sucrose-free Carella is claimed the only sucrose-free health syrup on the market. Among children or adults who eat the acerola cherry allergic reactions are unknown and Carella is stated to be well tolerated by infants unable to tolerate orange juice. Packs are 6-oz. and 10-oz. bottles.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Anti-Midge Stick.—J. Pickles (Harrogate) Ltd., 57 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate, Yorks, have introduced



Mijex, a midge and fly repellent in handy stick form for personal use. Active ingredient is diethyl-toluamide.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

A New Deodorant Stick.—Wright Layman & Umney (Sales), Ltd., have launched a Wright's deodorant stick (weight 70 gm.).

Travel Kit.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have produced a That Man travel kit containing after-shave and Cologne.

Cream Shampoo in Bottle.—F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnysdale, Derby, now offer their Supersoft cream shampoo in bottle form.

A Talc in the Range.—Worth Perfumes, Ltd., 160 Thames Road, London, W.4, are issuing in their *Je Reviens* range two sizes of talc glacé in atomiser.

A New Lipstick Shade.—The Bernadette lipstick of L. Leichner (London), Ltd., 436 Essex Road, London, N.1, is described as "an excitingly new and different shade that gives the lips the full clear sparkling warmth and colour of *vin rosé*."

Combined Pack.—Happy Hands of H. Bronley & Co., Ltd., Brackley, Northants, is a presentation of matching hand-and-body lotion in travel size bottle with toilet-size turtle-oil soap. Available in rose geranium, lavender, lemon verbena and English fern.

Two New Strengths.—In the Bellair range of hair-spray aerosols (makers:

Bellair Cosmetics, Ltd., Boardman Street, Oldham, Lancs) there are now three strengths, the original Bellair standard having been joined by new "softer-hold" and "super-hold" variants.

Browning by Aerosol.—Plough Inc. (U.K.), Ltd., Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, now offer their Q.T. quick tanning lotion in an aerosol dispenser holding 6 oz. in foam texture and dispensing the contents in measured quantities.

Face Milk.—In elegantly shaped non-spillable and unbreakable bottle, J. L. Perl, Ltd., 29 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are distributing Scherk face milk claimed infinitely fine and deep penetrating. Flow is controlled, when the bottle is squeezed, enabling just the right amount to emerge. Pack is a bottle of 100 mls.

New Lip Shades.—Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new "April - to - September" range of lip colours for their creamy-textured Lipsheen products. The new shades are Lipsheen Sand ("a subtle beige with the coolness subtracted by a powerful honey-pink tone"); Lipsheen Spice ("a delicate café/rose with spicy intrigue") and Lipsheen Amber ("hot gold and warm apricot mingle for a shade gently aflame").

Two New Deodorants.—Dorothy Gray, Ltd., 45 Conduit Street, W.1, have launched two new products for complete deodorant protection. Perfenal—already enormously successful, they say, on the continent of Europe—is a clear, faintly fragrant, Mediter-



anean-blue liquid that is antibacterial and disinfectant, formulated to prevent soreness and chafing. An accompanying spray deodorant is "a non-stinging boon for girls who shave every day." It includes an antiperspirant and has a hint of fragrance.

Lipstick "Shiners."—Four lip colours "power-packed with shine" launched by Miners (Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Kingston By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey) are Big Scene mauve, Carnaby kid (warm pearly-bright pink), All-nighter peach, and Chelsea chick (a cool pearly pink). Cases are in "glow"

colours pink and mauve, and are stamped with London street signs (Carnaby Street, King's Road, Chelsea, Piccadilly and Leicester Square). Also introduced are four new nail colours, wildbird beige (pinky toned), smashing pink, hightime honey and King's Road peach.

Cosmetics from Finland.—Keagess & Co., 123 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom and Ireland for the range of hair preparations manufactured by the Finnish concern Berner. First of the range to appear on the market in Britain is hair nutrient claimed a world-wide award winner and the only hair preparation to have obtained a British patent (824353). The hair nutrient contains oestradiol bannionate, wheat-germ and soya oils, vitamins A and D and calcium-D pantothenate.

A Perfume Exclusive to Britain.—A new Coty perfume Masumi, created in France but inspired by the East, is now available in the United Kingdom (and nowhere else in the world). Masumi is a floral bouquet with a brilliant "green" topnote (mimosa and violet) blended with new "melony" nuances; middle notes are a floral bouquet con-



taining jasmine, rose geranium, narcissus, hyacinth and muguet; final notes are "sweet—yet mossy—with a light woodiness". Companion products are a talc and body lotion. All are in "teardrop" bottles, the perfume bottle in glass, the lotion and talc in plastic. All bear the Masumi symbol motif. Colour scheme is a rich golden yellow and white or black.

Debut for a Swiss Series.—The opening of a London salon by Ryf of Switzerland (London), Ltd., Swiss Centre, Leicester Square, London, W.1, brings to the United Kingdom also the Albert Ryf range of hairdressing and cosmetic preparations, including special lines for the treatment of dandruff, greasy hair and loss of hair, as well as a mink oil range. Ryf preparations for the hair are all packaged in black and white and carry the Ryf symbol. In each range there are shampoos, treatments, setting lotions and hair sprays. In the mink oil range are a shampoo, a regenerating lotion and a hair spray. Ryf also manufactures hairbrushes and combs. A giant comb 10 in. by 3 in. with coarse teeth is designed for long hair and the care of wigs and hairpieces. Ryf men's toiletries, all packaged in

black and gold, include deodorant sprays, after-shave lotions, shaving preparations and hair lotions. The Ryf Lady Line preparations, packaged in white and gold, include foundation, cleansing preparations, body make-up, lipsticks and all eye make-up products.

Eye Make-up.—Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have launched Shiny White eye-liner, which they described as the most intriguing and fascinating addition to the Max Factor range of eye make-up. The white is one of three new



items in the range, the others being navy blue and grey-black; it gives "infinite" variety when used under any one of the other five shades in the full range. The bottle, which is of plain glass, is shaped with a long tapered cap that holds the special applicator brush and a valve inside the bottle top to squeeze off any surplus.

SUNDRIES

Summer Vacuum Flasks.—Aladdin Industries, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are issuing two new vacuum flasks, Victoriana and Pop Art, in special summer-theme display unit with "Picnic People" message. Flasks are issued to dealer in unit containing six



of each design. They are in 16-oz. size only and have white plastic cups with handles.

London Launch for a New Hair Dressing.—What is claimed a "revolutionary" new hair product for men is being launched in the Greater London area by Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. The product is an aerosol hair dressing called Drive, and men, says



the company's brand manager, "suddenly want aerosols as much as women." The launch is being backed with powerful advertising in London cinemas from May 5 on the theme for "the man in control." The pack is a silver canister with a racing motif and chequered bands.



MISS ENGLAND/MISS BRECK: This year the Miss England contest was presented by Miss Breck hair spray. From the thirty-three finalists who competed in London on April 29 the winner was Jennifer Summers, Warrington. She and two runners-up were presented with cheques by Mr. Edward J. Breck (chairman of the board of John H. Breck Inc., Springfield, Mass.). Jennifer will go on to compete for the Miss Europe and Miss Universe titles.

TRADE NOTES

An Addition to the Series.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have added a pack of 100 mls of suspension Ilosone forte (250 mgm. per 5 mls) to their Ilosone range.

Twelve in the Larger Size. — The Preparation - H suppositories of International Chemical Co., Ltd., are available in packs of six and twelve and not as previously stated.

Holiday Closing. — The offices and warehouse of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceutical division, Hove Road, Grangemouth, Stirlings, will be closed for business on Monday May 6.

Change of Distributor.—Northern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Galen House, Bradford, 1, Yorks, have taken over the manufacturing and distributing rights of Singleton's eye ointment. Supplies are available.

No Price Increases.—The British American Optical Co., Ltd., 39 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, manufacturers of Cool-Ray sun-glasses have reassured wholesalers that there are no price changes for any style in the current range, as all models are British made at Watford. The company also state that recent increased demand has taken up all floor-display units of each type, and that Cool-Ray counter-display units are in limited supply.

Normal Service Again After Fire.—On April 26 a serious fire destroyed the bulk stores and packaging departments of United Chemists Association, Ltd., Ucal Works, Cheltenham. Splendid efforts by the fire service contained the fire to the stores only and prevented it from spreading to the manufacturing and main distribution departments. By the co-operation of manufacturers throughout the country replacement stocks have been obtained. Combined with the excellent efforts of the company's staff and work people, they enabled normal service to all customers to be resumed on April 29.

Bonus Offers

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., Stepfield, Witham, Essex, Radian-B aspirin liniment and Radian-A spirit dressing,

Radian massage cream and bath salts, Aradolene, Aspellin and Radiol veterinary products. Extra 10 per cent. on order value £5 or more (any combination).

KELDON, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex. Eye Dew, 5 per cent. extra on minimum order for 1 doz. Until June 30.

ALADDIN INDUSTRIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex. "Victoriana" and "Pop Art" vacuum flasks. Twelve invoiced as eleven [corrected note].

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., Charford Mills, Birmingham, 8, Golden Babe

nappies. 3s. off case (3 doz. packets of ten; 1½ doz. packets of twenty; or six packets of forty-eight).

FBA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Haywards Heath, Sussex. Lasonil (14 gm.). Offer of twelve invoiced as ten ordered from wholesaler extended to June 29.

H. R. NAPP, LTD., Hill Farm Avenue, Leavesden, North Watford, Herts. Teejel. Fifteen tubes invoiced as twelve. Until June 30.

REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVES DIVISION, SPERRY RAND, LTD., Apex Tower, Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey. Parker ball-point pen free to retailers who stock two models. Until mid-June.

TWO COMPETITIONS FOR CHEMISTS ONLY

Cash, colour television sets and a holiday as prizes

THIRTY chemists will gain colour television sets as prizes in a competition organised by Golden, Ltd., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. The competition is open exclusively to retail chemists who enter by putting up a special Recital display unit (details from L'Oreal representative). Installation, aerial and servicing of the prize sets are taken care of by the company. The unit displayed on the counter must be kept stocked up and in position till the company's representative calls a second time.

Recital hair colourants are in shades to attract women customers of all colourings, making the hair darker, richer or subtly lighter or covering grey completely. There are twelve in all. Every pack is complete with colour, applicator bottle, polythene gloves and after-colour shampoo, and bears on the back a shade chart to show the effect the product will have on the colour the hair is now.

"Eye Spy" Girls Now on Tour

In another chemists only competition, this time by Optrex, Ltd., Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, the company's "Eye Spy" girls are empowered to hand over the counter at once cash prizes to a total of £6 (as listed in entry form). Chemists with a window display may also qualify for entry for the final Silver Wing £200

holiday prize: a fortnight's sunshine holiday for two. Object of the promotion is to encourage chemists to display the Optrex range of products, particularly new counter-display material (composite display unit showing eye-masks, ointment and eye lotion with eyebath; Optone display unit, and "instant display" pack designed to hold either five or six small-size Optrex with eyebath).

The girls have started on their tour of England, Wales and Scotland and during May, June and July will visit at random chemists in town and country areas. Even chemists without a window display will be visited, in case they have a good counter display and qualify for an instant cash prize. Chemists need not wait for Miss "Eye Spy" to call in order to enter for the Silver Wing holiday; they may photograph their own window display and send it to Regina House, 259 Old Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, marked "Silver Wing Holiday Competition," giving name and address on gummed label attached to back of photograph. Such entries will be judged along with the photographs submitted by Miss "Eye Spy." Photographs submitted will be published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST during the period of the competition. Any chemist correctly claiming his window qualifies for a bonus prize.



The "Eye Spy" girls find and photograph a counter display of Optrex products. Right: Preparing a holiday-prize window display at the pharmacy of John Bell & Croyden, London, W.1.



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For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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Without Solidarity No Hope of Success

THE reluctant decision of the Toilet Preparations Federation not to proceed with the case for the price maintenance of cosmetic preparations (see *C. & D.*, April 27, p. 365) will be received with dismay by pharmacists in general practice. To the majority of them the decision will have come as an unexpected blow in view of the apparent enthusiasm with which many of the cosmetic and toiletry houses had supported the preparation of a case to go before the Restrictive Practices Court. Hearings before the Court are expensive undertakings requiring careful preparation and time-consuming collection and marshalling of evidence. It was known that much preparatory work had been done and it was anticipated that the case would be fought with great intensity.

The case could have been abandoned at any earlier stage and stockists must accept as some consolation that the justifiable caution of the manufacturers concerned in calling for a review of the whole situation before the final legal processes were initiated did not operate until a later stage. The decision is especially disappointing and important to pharmacists since the sale of cosmetic preparations has been traditional in their shops, and in the United Kingdom has made a considerable contribution to the profitability of their businesses.

It was the complexities of the toilet and cosmetic industry that in the end defeated those manufacturers who believed and still do believe in the public advantages of resale price maintenance. Promotional methods, ranging from the exclusive agencies through wider but still restricted outlets to the agency and on to the mass distribution of advertised and television supported ranges, each reflecting varied interests based on widely differing commercial approaches, have made it ultimately impossible for a united industry to present its case to the Court.

There have, of course, been a number of toiletry and cosmetic articles for which manufacturers have not for some time maintained prices, and it cannot have escaped notice that a number of them have been taken up by supermarkets and by other non-pharmaceutical outlets, though only the more popular ranges have, in the main, been affected, most of the new outlets having preferred to avoid the complexities of handling a variety of fragrances and shades. With the "freeing" of cosmetic prices, chemists will be compelled to look again at the shelf turnover of many items involved in the decision. Each stockist will have to become critical of bonus and special parcels that do not "move" sufficiently quickly to justify the manufacturer's promise of increased profitability from such offers.

The industry for its part is likely to experience more than usual resistance to the process of "ringing the changes" in colours or packs and the frequent introduction of new products. Experience will need to be gained of the new "freedom."

The decision to abandon the cosmetics case reinforces recent warnings by those who are to fight the medicines case that solidarity is needed. We do not believe that the decision of the group concerned with the toiletries and cosmetic products has lessened in any way the justification for maintaining the resale prices of medicines. That case will still have to be heard in isolation and on its own merits. But the fight has not been made any easier by the cosmetics manufacturers' decision, however reluctantly taken.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

MARCH was another good month for United Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products. At £7.5 million (£8 million with the addition of surgical dressings) they brought the first quarter's totals to £21.8 million and £23.7 million respectively, against £18.5 million and £20.2 million in the corresponding quarter of 1967.

During March there was a record shipment of pharmaceuticals (£525,000) to Australia. The second largest customer was Japan with £464,000 followed by the Irish Republic, £451,000. Belgium's purchases were valued at £399,000; Sweden's £326,000 and the United States, £314,000.

A "breakdown" of the export items as classified under division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, 30s.), is given in the accompanying table. Included also are a number of bulk pharmaceutical chemicals from another division and also imports of division 54.

Imports at £1.4 million came mainly from Western Germany, £317,000; the U.S.A., £190,000; and Switzerland, £164,000.

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000		£'000
Vitamins, bulk	216	Organotherapeutic glands, etc. bulk	24	Sulphonamides, bulk	93
" products	110	" products	18	" tablets	89
Antibiotics				" other products	96
Penicillin, bulk	232	Sera and vaccines	225	Proprietary medicines	1,900
" products	712	Aspirin, bulk	133	Unclassified medicines	1,222
Other antibiotics, bulk	557	" products	47	IMPORTS	£'000
" products	876	Antihistamine products	76	Vitamins	100
Alkaloids, bulk	207	Antipaludics products	65	Antibiotics	310
" products	18	Barbiturates, bulk	48	Alkaloids	68
Hormones, bulk	131	" products	17	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	52
" products	547	Ointments, liniments*	88	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	590
Glycosides	25	Surgical dressings	584	All other	330
				* not specified elsewhere.	

BRANCH EVENTS

NORTHAMPTON

M.P. as Guest Speaker

SEVENTY members and guests who attended the annual informal dinner held by Northampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently were addressed by Mr. Reginald Paget (Member of Parliament for Northampton). Mr. Paget spoke on, among other things, devaluation, reintroduction of prescription charges and Israel's "six-day war."

READING

Annual Dinner

OVER 300 members and friends of Reading Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society attended the annual dinner and dance at Reading recently. Principal guest was Professor D. A. Norton (professor of pharmacy, University of Bath). MR. G. HUGHES (Branch chairman) proposed "The Guests," and in replying Professor Norton told members that although this was an era of dissatisfaction with life in general, they would be wise to reverse attitudes and try to find out what was right with Britain and the pharmaceutical industry. During the evening a tombola raised about £50 for various charities.

BOURNEMOUTH

News from Headquarters

BOURNEMOUTH Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was addressed recently by MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT (a member of Council). Topics dealt with by Mr. Sparshott included the question of new headquarters for the Society, and the problems arising from the Government's decision to abandon the national library project. That might have considerable financial repercussions on the Society, and the question of re-building 17 Bloomsbury Square was complicated by protection orders preventing alteration of the external appearance. The suggested building on the new site would presumably not now be built, — it had by no means received universal approval amongst members. Mr. Sparshott felt there was no possibility of changes in the system of voting for Council elections, in the near future but Council was still studying the matter. He welcomed the sight of newer and younger members of Council, and announced he did not intend to offer himself for re-election, in order to make way for younger men. Birdsgrove House had been experiencing some problems recently, especially of the staffing. However, purchases of land had ensured that access to the river would be guaranteed for the future. Regarding education, Mr. Sparshott mentioned the question of entrance requirements. Three 'A' levels were now an exceptional requirement amongst universities, and many schools no longer prepared for that number. That also had a bearing on recruitment, which showed that numbers might only be kept up in the future by lowering the educational and examination requirements. Publications were of great importance to the Society. Martindale was a great success, but the journal was a considerable charge on the finances and would need some urgent action

in the foreseeable future to correct the deficits looming ahead. Mr. Sparshott also felt that reporting of Council

meetings could be improved, minority views being reported as well as majority decisions.

BRIGHTON BRANCH MAKES HISTORY

First dinner at Lewes; a silver bowl for the Society

THE first annual dinner and dance of the Brighton and Hove Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Brighton and Hove Association to be held at Lewes (it took place on April 4) proved a joyous occasion, shadowed only by one cloud—that Alderman H. A. Baker had died before being able, as mayor of Lewes, to give the guests a civic welcome.

Latin Feast

The Branch chairman (Mr. P. E. Stedman) presided over a meal that had, in place of a menu, a "feast prescription"; if that may be tolerated as a translation of *praescriptum convivii*. Even those guests who did not know from the Latin what dishes they were eating acknowledged them of gourmet standard. The deputy chief constable of Sussex (Mr. G. W. R. Terry, O.St.J.) *proposuit* the toast of the Society. In thanking the local branch for its excellent co-operation he saw a parallel between the two professions, both rendering a public service with little cause for complaint by the public. Talks currently in progress between them would, he said, help to get to the

—and in verse, of which only sample stanzas from many are here quoted, including one in which he welcomed Professor Rogers, who was to respond. (Professor Rogers, now head of the school of Pharmacy, Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, was formerly on the staff of the pharmacy department, Brighton technical college and a member of the branch).

WE'RE pleased to see the mayor of Hove, And the deputy mayor of Lewes' old borough. They represent the public we serve With pharmaceutical benefit thorough.

Among kindred professions medical and dental Welcome Mr. Nelson, chairman B.D.A.

We've always got an eye on wages, rates and rental,

Your EC10's help us to pay our way.

I've bitten my fingers and eaten the cuticle

Doing my best to rhyme pharmaceutical,

But of all the beastly elusive dodgers,

I've been striving for something to rhyme with

— Rogers.

PROFESSOR A. R. ROGERS, replying, laid stress on the importance of close liaison between schools of pharmacy and the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was encouraging to see so many young pharmacists becom-



HOSTS AND GUESTS: Mrs. and Mr. Philip Stedman (branch chairman) photographed with Mrs. and Mr. Allen Aldington (president of the Society) and Mrs. and Mr. Michael Barnes (branch secretary).

root of local drug-taking problems. Pharmacists would find it easier to communicate with the police following recent amalgamations of local forces. He had always been impressed with how much chemists knew about the people they served. The Society's president (MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON) *respondit*. He paid tribute to that distinguished former Brighton pharmacist and president of the Society the late Mr. Donald Hudson, and to a newly designated Brighton Fellow: Mr. S. S. Howard. The modern "pharmaceutical revolution," said Mr. Aldington, had brought incalculable relief to humanity, but the public were not educated to use the new drugs. Should not the health professions be teaching them how to live safely with modern drugs? Doctors and pharmacists should be in partnership in such an effort. In the presence of the deputy chief constable of Sussex he paid sincere tribute to members of his force for arming themselves, as they had done, with a knowledge of drugs. The health team and the police were all caught up in the problem, and it was essential that they should act as a partnership for the protection of the community. "Our Guests" was proposed by MR. STEDMAN from the chair

ing active branch members and striving to advance the profession — with mutual benefit to the school and membership from their close contact. As a profession, pharmacy should be proud of its educational process, while at the same time striving to improve it.

During the evening a Donald Hudson memorial bowl in silver was presented by Mr. Stedman on behalf of the Branch to the president of the Society for inclusion in the Council's collection.



Mr. Stedman presents the Donald Hudson memorial silver bowl to Mr. Aldington.

THE ASSIZES WERE ON " WHICH REMINDS ME



"PROFESSORS
ARE
NOTORIOUSLY
ABSENT-
MINDED"

**PROF. A.R.
ROGERS**
HEAD OF
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
PERIOT-WATT
UNIVERSITY.
FORMERLY
SCHOOL OF
PHARMACY
BRIGHTON

SILVER CUP IN
MEMORY OF DONALD HUDSON
PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY

"THIS IS A VERY PROUD
POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY"
ALLEN ALDINGTON
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

PROPOSED "THE GUESTS"
IN VERSE, SAMPLE COUPLE
"I'VE BITTEN MY FINGERS
AND EATEN THE CUTICLE
DOING MY BEST TO
RHYME PHARMACEUTICAL"

PHILIP STEDMAN
BRANCH CHAIRMAN

S. S.
HOWARD
MEMBER
HOVE
BOROUGH
COUNCIL

GEORGE TERRY
DEPUTY
CHIEF CONSTABLE
E.&W.SUSSEX
PIONEER
C.I.D. DRUG
ADDICTION
(TEENAGE DEPT.)

"PEOPLE
ARE
IMPORTANT"

MRS.
STEDMAN

ASSOCIATION
JOINT
SECRETARIES

MARY
BURKITT

P.G. JACOB,

LAWRIE
JEEVES
NER SECTY

The "C&D" Artist at the Conference - BRIGHTON - 1948

[illegible]

LOOKING BACK 20 YEARS



FIRST COMMISSION
FOR "C & D"

MARRIED
TO
VALERIE
MOON,
FAMOUS
ICE
SKATER

**MICHAEL
BARNES**
BRANCH
SECRETARY

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p.405.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

SINTISONE tablets

MANUFACTURER: Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 28 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White scored tablets, each containing 6.65 mgm. of prednisolone stearoylglycolate.

INDICATIONS: All conditions where corticosteroid treatment is indicated, particularly bronchial asthma, allergic disorders, rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Active tuberculosis, peptic ulcer, acute psychosis, Cushing's disease, nephritis, severe diabetes and tendency to thromboembolic episodes.

DOSAGE: The average initial dosage for adults is two to four tablets twice daily, gradually reducing to an average maintenance dosage of one to three tablets daily, according to the type and severity of the disease.

PACKS: Boxes of thirty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

ReponeK tablets

MANUFACTURER: Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., 45 Morrish Road, London, S.W.2.

DESCRIPTION: Sustained release tablets each containing 500 mgm. of potassium chloride.

INDICATIONS: Potassium deficiency states.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Ulceration or obstruction of small bowel.

DOSAGE: According to the needs of the patient.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACK: Container of 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

CODIS tablets

MANUFACTURER: Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Department, Hull, Yorks.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets, marked "C" with a company symbol on both faces, each containing 500 mgm. of acetylsalicylic acid, 8 mgm. of codeine phosphate, 150 mgm. of calcium carbonate, 50 mgm. of anhydrous citric acid and 6 mgm. of saccharin.

INDICATIONS: Relief of moderate to severe pain. As an antipyretic in influenza and other febrile conditions and as an anti-inflammatory and analgesic in the treatment of rheumatic and associated conditions.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Allergy to aspirin.

DOSAGE: One or two tablets, repeated every four hours at the discretion of the physician. Should be administered dissolved in water.

PACKS: Carton of 500 foil-wrapped tablets for dispensing; bottles of 500 and 1,000 for hospital use. (Also counter-sale packs.)

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I.

FIRST ISSUED: New formula, February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

PHYTEX borotannic complex

MANUFACTURER: Pharmax, Ltd., Thames Road, Crayford, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Straw-coloured liquid containing 9 per cent. of borotannic complex (61 per cent. tannic acid, 39 per cent. boric acid) in industrial methylated spirit, and 80 per cent. of ethyl acetate, 1 per cent. of salicylic acid, 0.7 per cent. of methyl salicylate, 2 per cent. of glacial acetic acid and 0.35 per cent. of benzylparahydroxybenzoate.

INDICATIONS: Dermatomycoses; onychomycosis; chronic paronychia.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied twice daily after washing the infected area.

NOTES: A slight stinging may be encountered on application but can be controlled with 1 per cent. hydrocortisone ointment.

PACK: Bottle of 20 mls.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

CONTOVLAR tablets

MANUFACTURER: Schering Chemicals, Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Pink, sugar-coated tablets each containing 3 mgm. of norethisterone acetate and 0.05 mgm. of ethinyloestradiol.

INDICATIONS: Irregularities of the menstrual cycle; menorrhagia; polymenorrhoea, oligomenorrhoea, functional dysmenorrhoea; endometriosis, mittelschmerz.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Those common to progestogen-oestrogen combinations (previous thromboembolic disorders, defects of hepatic excretion, etc.).

DOSAGE: One tablet daily for 21 days starting on day five of the menstrual cycle. Subsequent courses are started after seven tablet-free days from the end of the previous course.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used under strict medical supervision in conditions that tend to be aggravated by pregnancy (e.g. epilepsy, otosclerosis, multiple sclerosis, porphyria, diabetes hypertension).

SIDE EFFECTS: Occasional nausea, headache, breast tension, but the effects regress spontaneously.

PACKS: Tube of twenty-one and bottle of 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

INDOCID suspension

MANUFACTURER: Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddeston, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Pink, fruit-flavoured aqueous suspension containing 25 mgm. of indomethacin in each 5 mls.

INDICATIONS: Rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; degenerative joint disease of the hip; ankylosing spondylitis; acute musculoskeletal disorders such as bursitis, tendinitis, synovitis, tenosynovitis, capsulitis of the shoulder; gout.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Active peptic ulcer; should be used with caution in patients with history of peptic ulcer. Safety during pregnancy or lactation has not been established. Not recommended for children.

DOSAGE: Recommended adult dosage is 5 mls (one teaspoonful) two or three times a day initially, gradually increased as necessary up to 10 mls three times a day. Should always be taken with food, milk or an antacid.

SIDE EFFECTS, ETC.: As for Indocid capsules.

STORAGE: Stable for eighteen months at room temperature. The container should be kept tightly closed and stored in a cool place, avoiding freezing.

PACK: Bottle of 8 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

MINOVLAR tablets

MANUFACTURER: Schering Chemicals, Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow, sugar-coated tablets, each containing 1 mgm. of norethisterone acetate and 0.05 mgm. of ethinyloestradiol.

INDICATIONS: Oral contraception.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Those common to oral contraceptives (previous thromboembolic disorders; defects of hepatic excretion, etc.).

DOSAGE: One tablet daily for twenty-one days, starting on day five of the cycle, followed by seven tablet-free days before starting the next course. Additional contraceptive measures should be taken for the first week of the first course.

SIDE EFFECTS: Those common to oral contraceptives (e.g. occasional nausea, headache, breast tension) but minimal and regressing spontaneously.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used only under strict medical supervision in conditions that tend to be aggravated by pregnancy (e.g. epilepsy, otosclerosis, multiple sclerosis, porphyria, diabetes and hypertension).

PACK: Twenty-one-tablet Memo-pack. Starter pack contains and multipack three Memo-packs.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

MIDRIN capsules

MANUFACTURER: G. W. Camrick Co., Ltd., 44 Highgate High Street, London, N.6.

DESCRIPTION: Red capsules, each containing 65 mgm. of isomethopene mucate, 100 mgm. of dichloralphenazone and 325 mgm. of paracetamol.

INDICATIONS: Relief of migraine and tension headaches.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Severe renal or hepatic, or organic heart disease.

DOSAGE: *Migraine headaches*: Two capsules at once, followed by one capsule every hour until relieved (no more than five capsules in a twelve-hour period). *Tension headaches*: One or two capsules every four hours (no more than eight capsules in a twenty-four-hour period).

SIDE EFFECTS: Dizziness or skin rash may appear in hypersensitive patients.

PACK: Bottle of fifty.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

FUNGILIN cream, ointment, tablets and pessaries

MANUFACTURER: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: *Cream and ointment* each containing 3 per cent. of amphotericin B. Yellow, flat *oral tablets*, marked "Squibb" on one side, containing 100 mgm. of amphotericin B. Yellow, round, flat *pessaries*, each containing 50 mgm. of amphotericin B.INDICATIONS: Superficial, intestinal, oral or vaginal mycotic infections caused by overgrowth of *Candida* species.DOSAGE AND METHOD OF USE: *Cream and ointment* should be applied liberally to the lesions two to four times daily. One or two *tablets* should be taken four times a day. One of two *pessaries* should be inserted at night.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool dry place.

PACKS: *Cream and ointment* in 15-gm. tubes. *Tablets* in bottles of twenty and 100. Vaginal *pessaries* in packs of fifteen and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

HORMONIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: G. W. Camrick Co., Ltd., 44 Highgate High Street, London, N.6.

DESCRIPTION: Pink tablets, scored on one side, each containing 0.27 mgm. of oestril, 0.6 mgm. of oestradiol and 1.4 mgm. of oestrone.

INDICATIONS: Oestrogen replacement therapy to relieve symptoms of the menopause.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Women having family or personal history of mammary or genital cancer.

DOSAGE: One tablet daily. The initial dosage may be decreased to establish maintenance dosage. To avoid possible continuous stimulation of the breast and uterus, cyclic therapy may be employed.

PRECAUTIONS: Withdrawal bleeding which may occur on cyclical maintenance should be investigated to rule out other causative factors.

PACK: Bottle of 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4b.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

EFARNIL capsules and injection

MANUFACTURER: Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Telford Road, Basingstoke, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Opaque yellow soft gelatin *capsules* each containing 50 mgm. of gefarnate in arachis oil. 1-ml *ampoules* each containing 50 mgm. of gefarnate in arachis oil.

INDICATIONS: Gastric ulcer; duodenal ulcer; gastroduodenitis.

DOSAGE: *Oral*: One capsule three or four times daily before meals. *Intramuscular*: 100 mgm. (two ampoules) a day in divided doses.

SHELF LIFE: Two years at room temperature.

PACKS: Bottle of 100 *capsules*. Box of six 1-ml *ampoules*.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

RARICAL F tablets

MANUFACTURER: Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Saunderton, High Wycombe, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Peach-coloured tablets marked "Rarical F" on one side. Each tablet contains 100 µgm. of folic acid and ferrous calcium citrate and tricalcium citrate representing 25 mgm. of iron and 85 mgm. of calcium.

INDICATIONS: Prophylaxis of iron deficiency and megaloblastic anaemia during pregnancy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Addisonian pernicious anaemia and other megaloblastic anaemias due to vitamin B₁₂ deficiency.

DOSAGE: One tablet three times daily with meals (adults only—in pregnancy).

SIDE EFFECTS: Very rare gastric irritation.

STORAGE: Should be protected from light.

PACKS: Canister of 100 and dispensing pack of 1,000.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

SYL cream

MANUFACTURER: Lloyd-Hamol, Ltd., 103 Mount Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White, emulsified oil-in-water cream, containing (w/w) 10 per cent. of dimethicone 350, 0.02 per cent. of benzalkonium chloride solution and 1.5 per cent. of nitrocellulose.

INDICATIONS: Prevention and treatment of napkin rash and inflammation from body fluids; prevention of bedsores; occupational and allergic dermatoses.

METHOD OF USE: The skin area to be protected should be washed and carefully dried before applying. The cream should be spread evenly and smoothed in gently until it disappears. For the prevention of napkin rash, the cream should be applied after each napkin change, paying particular attention to the folds of the skin. To build up a good protective layer, it is best to apply the cream three or four times a day for several days.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be kept away from the eyes or slight and passing irritation may be experienced.

PACKS: Tube of 60 gm. and jar of 500 gm.

FIRST ISSUED: February 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

ERYTHROMID tablets

MANUFACTURER: Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Each orange-red tablet contains 250 mgm. of erythromycin.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to organisms sensitive to erythromycin.

DOSAGE: Four to eight tablets daily in divided doses (adults usually four to six hourly). For unusually severe infections the dosage may be sixteen tablets or more a day.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool, dry place.

PACKS: Containers of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, May 4, 1968

ETOPHYLATE paediatric suppositories

MANUFACTURER: Delandale Laboratories, Ltd., Lynwood House, 24 Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.

DESCRIPTION: Bullet-shaped suppositories, each containing 150 mgm. of acepiylline in Eutectol A base.

INDICATIONS: Relief of bronchospasm in babies and children.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Known intolerance to theophylline.

DOSAGE: *Babies* (aged 3-12 months): One suppository daily. *Children* (1-5 years): Two suppositories daily.

PRECAUTIONS: Because theophylline therapy may occasionally cause adverse reactions in children, the recommended dose should not be exceeded for initial treatment.

PACK: Twelve suppositories in clear Pliofilm strips.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: March 1968.

C.&D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

ERYTHROMID tablets: F1, 14/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

HORMONIN tablets: G7, 9/32, P, R, F/F, B2, H/—.

MATIC tablets: E13, 14/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, H/—.

RARICAL F tablets: G8, 14/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, N/—.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, MAY 1: The most interesting feature of the week in the CRUDE DRUGS market was the Government announcement that thirty more BOTANICALS were being exempted from import duty as from May 2 (see p. 387). Among the items affected are BELLADONNA HERB and LEAVES, CALAMUS, CUBEBS, HYOSCYAMUS (*Niger*) and NUX VOMICA. Upward price movements included Costa Rican IPECACUANHA and silver-grey COCHINEAL (each by one shilling lb.) and white SQUILL and Brazilian MENTHOL each by sixpence lb. CASCARA was again increased by 10s. cwt. with forward offers at the same level as spot.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Chinese ANISE rose threepence lb. on spot as replacement dates became more distant. Some CITRONELLA origins were quoting a few pence higher and LEMONGRASS, now cleared on spot, was one shilling kilo dearer for shipment.

As forecast in last week's report, higher CITRATE prices have been imposed by one manufacturer from May 1 and another maker is expected to fall in line shortly. The new rates show a modest one penny per kilo increase. Lower MERCURY prices now operating should make MERCURIALS easier in the near future. Meanwhile ASCORBIC ACID has been reduced by one shilling or 1s. 6d. kilo as to quantity.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ALOID.—50-kilo lots, 91s. 6d. kilo.

AMPHETAMINE.—BASE, 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots, SULPHATE, 120s.; DEXAMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

ASCORBIC ACID.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 31s. 9d.; 5-kilos, 29s. 6d.; 50-kilos, 27s. Coated is 1s. 6d. more and SODIUM ASCORBATE 5s. 6d. more than the acid.

ATROPINE.—(Per kilo for 500-gm. lots): ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 158s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 1,552s.; SULPHATE, 1,375s.

BROMOFORM.—B.P.C. (6 bottles) 42s. 6d. kilo; (12 bottles) 42s. 1d.

CAFFEINE.—HYDRATE and ANHYDROUS in less than 50-kilo lots 30s. per kilo.

CANTHARIDIN.—100-gm. lots 150s. gm.

CHLOROXYLENOL.—B.P.C., 7s. per lb. 1-cwt. lots, delivered.

CITRATES.—SODIUM, £255, £250, £241 per metric ton for 50, 250, 1,000 kilo lots respectively. POTASSIUM, £268, £263, £254 metric ton. IRON AND AMMONIUM, granular 9s. 8d., 9s. 7d., 9s. 1d. kilo; scales 13s.; 12s. 8d., 12s. 5d. kilo.

CORTISONE.—1-kilo lots, ACETATE, 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OR ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

EMETINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, 10,000s. kilo. ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 127s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots.

HOMATROPINE.—(500-gm. lots, per kilo): ALKALOID, 1,216s.; HYDROBROMIDE, 987s.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,145s. 9d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 1,022s. 3d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

HYOSCINE.—(Per kilo): HYDROBROMIDE, 3,932s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 3,807s. (for 500-gm. lots).

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo lots, 1,181s.

KAOLIN.—Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 3d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 2d.

MERCURY SALTS.—Per kilo for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED powder, 176s.; PERCHLORIDE, 151s.; SUBCHLORIDE, 179s. OXIDES, yellow, 187s. and red, 191s. IODIDE (25-kilo lots), 126s. 6d.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—1-cwt., 9s. per lb.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—(100-gm. lots, per kilo): SALICYLATE, 13,733s. 6d.; SULPHATE 17,574s. 6d.

PILOCARPINE.—1-kilo lots, HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,621s. 6d.; NITRATE, 1,463s.

TALC.—B.P.C. in 1-ton lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1, 19s. 6d. lb., c.i.f.; European, 22s. 6d., duty paid.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. lb., c.i.f. 4s. 3d. spot; HERB, 2s. 9d., c.i.f.; 2s. 9d. spot; ROOT, 1s. 10d., c.i.f.; 1s. 11d. spot.

BENZON.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

BUCHU.—LEAVES, 18s. 6d.-19s. lb., c.i.f. nominal.

CALUMBA.—Spot quoted, 130s. cwt.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, spot unobtainable; shipment, nominal.

CARDAMOMS.—Alleppy greens, 18s. 6d., spot 15s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime seed, 27s. 6d., spot 24s. 9d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot and c.i.f., 300s. cwt.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar for shipment, 310s. cwt., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 310s. (270s., c.i.f.).

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, spot, 285s. cwt. (270s., c.i.f.). Ceylon QUILLS (lb., c.i.f.), five 0's, 11s. 6d.; four 0's, 10s. 3d.; firsts, 6s. 9d.; quillings, 4s. 10d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar standard quality, 3s. 6½d., spot (no offers c.i.f.).

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.) Canary Isles silver-grey, spot, 27s. (26s., c.i.f.); black brilliant, 28s. 6d. (28s., c.i.f.), Peruvian silver grey, 21s. 6d. and 21s. c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. lb., c.i.f. (spot, 3s. 3d.).

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 4s. 3d.-4s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 4s. 8d., c.i.f.

CUBEBS.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

DANDELION.—Root, 330s. cwt. (325s., c.i.f.).

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, 8s. 6d. lb. (8s., c.i.f.).

GENTIAN.—Spot, 235s. cwt.; 230s. c.i.f., both nominal.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts 227s. 6d. ex wharf; shipment, 201s., c.i.f.

HYDRASTIS.—37s. lb. (36s. 6d., c.i.f.).

HYOSCYAMUS.—*Niger*, 2s. 3d. lb. (2s. 1d., c.i.f.).

IPECACUANHA.—(Per lb.) Matto Grosso, 48s. (47s., c.i.f. nominal); Costa Rican, 66s. spot; 61s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal; Colombian, 47s. 6d. (47s., c.i.f.).

JALAP.—High-testing (15 per cent.), 6s. 9d. lb., c.i.f.; Brazilian, 2s. (2s. 1d., c.i.f.).

KARAYA.—No. 2 f.a.q. gum, 230s. cwt., spot; 205s., c.i.f.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 6d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—2s. 6d. lb., c.i.f.

LOBELIA.—(lb.) Dutch, new crop, 4s. 5d. c.i.f. (4s. 3d.-4s. 6d., spot), American, 12s. 6d. c.i.f. (spot 11s. 6d.-12s.).

MACE.—Grenada No. 1, spot, 9s. 6d. lb.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.) Chinese, 36s. 6d. c.i.f., 38s., in bond. Brazilian for shipment 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 32s., in bond.

MERCURY.—Spot, £235 per flask of 76 lb. ex warehouse.

PEPPER.—Sarawak white, 2s. 11½d., spot 2s. 10½d., c.i.f. Brazilian black, grade 1 2s. 10d., duty paid.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi*, 195s. cwt. (190s. c.i.f.).

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.)—ANISE.—China star 280s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 220s. and 207s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan 127s. 6d., duty paid; Rumanian whole 127s. 6d., duty paid; splits, 120s., duty paid. CUMIN.—Iranian, 82s. 6d., duty paid; 150s. c.i.f. Syrian, 150s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian 140s. and 115s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian 185s., spot, 165s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 100s., duty paid, 65s., c.i.f. June-July. MUSTARD.—English, 75s. to 105s. as to quality.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, 9s. lb., c.i.f. (10s. spot); Angostura seconds, 7s. landed.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1, £280 cwt.; No. 2 £250 spot.

TURMERIC.—Madras spot nominal; for ward, 170s. to 180s. cwt., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—4s. 10d. lb. spot 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, 16s. 6d. lb.; shipment 14s. 9d., c.i.f., July-August.

BUCHU.—Spot, from 650s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. 3d. lb., drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 11s. 3d. to 12s. lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, nominal.

CELERY.—Indian, 135s. per lb.; English 200s.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. pe oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. pe lb. Ceylon leaf, 18s.; Seychelles leaf rectified 20s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 5s. 9d. per lb. 5s. 8d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 5s. 10d., in bond 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 4s. 7½d. in bond 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums a 12s. per gall., plus 30s. deposit on drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-ton lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 41s. per lb. spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, cleared, shipment 36s. 6d. kilo., c.i.f., for May-June.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 74-76s. pe lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian, 48s. to 50s. lb. West Indian, 80s.; English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE.—Spot, £350 per ton ex wharf £355 Spanish, £280-£290 metric ton f.o.b. Tunisian, £285-£295 c. and f., London.

PALMAROSA.—190s. kilo (175s., c.i.f.).

PETTITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment 18s. c.i.f., spot, 18s. 3d. per lb.

TANGERINE.—From 39s. to 43s. 6d. lb.

VETIVER.—Bourbon, spot, 100s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, APRIL 30: Prices for Californian LEMON OIL are holding well within the range of \$4.95 to \$5.15 per lb., the recently increased levels.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 18, No. 4677

For perfumes, perfumed non-medicated toilet lotions, depilatory preparations, shampoos, and soaps (3)

MORNY FROSTED PEARLS, 911,182, by Morny, Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex and London, W.1.

For perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations; soaps, essential oils, cosmetics, dentifrices; hair lacquer, hair lotions and shampoos (3)

HARTNELL'S FOREVER, B912,917, by Norman Hartnell, Ltd., London, W.1.

For common soap, detergents (not being polishing or abrading preparations and not being for use in industrial or manufacturing processes), preparations for laundry purposes, perfumed soap (3)

TRIUMPH, 918,164, by Lever Industrial, Ltd., London, E.1.

For medicated preparations for the skin; deodorants; and medicated bath preparations (5)

SOFKIN, 905,765, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For veterinary preparations for the treatment of gastrointestinal infections and the stimulation of growth in poultry (5)

AKLOMIX, 909,731, by Salsbury Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa, 50616, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances consisting of or containing tetracycline (5)

TETRACHEL, 910,773, by Rachelle Laboratories, Inc., Long Beach, California, U.S.A.

For sanitary towels and sanitary tampons (5)

DR. WHITE'S CAREFREE, 914,052, by Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham, 8.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

GAMMACYCLIN, 914,270, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. Vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning, Frankfurt on Main-Hoechst, Germany.

For medicaments and pharmaceutical substances, all in liquid form (5)

LIQUIDEPUR, 914,688, by A. Nattermann & Cie, G.m.b.H., Koln-Braunsfeld, 1, Germany.

For pharmaceutical and medical preparations and substances for human use (5)

BRUSOL, 916,729, by Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

RIFADIN, 916,668, by Lepetit, S.p.A. Gruppo per la Ricerca Scientifica e la Produzione Chimica Farmaceutica, Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

NOVIRANABOL, 915,086, by Laboratorio Prodotti Bislogier Graglia Societa a Responsabilita, Limitata, Milan, Italy.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings; and flashguns for photographic purposes (9)

SUNBLITZ, 899,752, by Paul Plus, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

SINTISONE. — *Chemistry*: Pregna - 1,4 - diene - 3, 20 - dione - 11 (β), 17 (α) - 21 - triol - 21 - stearylglucolate. The compound is a double ester of prednisolone, and possesses the corticosteroid properties of the parent base. Modification by esterification may lead to a reduction in the mineralocorticoid activity, and an increase in the anti-inflammatory potency. This process is well shown by the double esterification of prednisolone to form the stearylglucolate, as it is stated that the double ester has a greater anti-inflammatory action than the parent base, and a more extended effect. The more selective action of the ester is also shown by a reduced effect on water retention, as weight gain owing to oedema is less likely, and lower risk of activating latent peptic ulcers. Steroids may precipitate glaucoma, but no rise in intra-ocular pressure has been reported with prednisolone stearylglucolate.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, May 6

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Garden House hotel, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting and discussion of Branch motions.

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Highlands Hospital, London, N.21, at 7.45 p.m., Annual meeting and members night; Mr. R. S. Fenn (I.F.F. (Great Britain), Ltd.), on "Perfumes" (with film) and social evening. Guests invited.

ITALIAN AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Italian Trade Centre, 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. Until May 10.

MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m., Annual meeting and discussion of Branch motions.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, May 7

BLACKPOOL BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Imperial hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m., Annual meetings.

CAMBRIDGE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Owen Webb House, Gresham Road, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (Head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy), on "Pharmacy and Scenery in the Far East."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Northern hotel, Wellington Street, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Queen's hotel, Nethergate, Dundee, at 3 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Staff training conference.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Southcote hotel, Reading, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by films.

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lewisham Hospital medical centre, Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.26, at 8 p.m. Dr. Warley on "Lead Poisoning."

UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM, Great hall of the University, at 7.30 p.m. Professor F. E. Camps (University of London), on "Drugs of Dependence — a Social and Pharmacological Problem." (John Priestman Memorial lecture.)

WEST SUSSEX PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, King's Head hotel, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex, at 8 p.m. Annual contractors meeting. Madam Doreen Valiente on "Use of Various Drugs in Witchcraft and Magic."

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, May 8

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. T. Barnett on "The Medical Library Facilities in the Area." At Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, Dr. W. Scott on "Some Radiological Aspects of Renal Transplantation."

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Visit to Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., ware, at 7 p.m.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Delamere Forest golf club, Delamere, Northwich, Ches. Medal competition for I.C.I. (Pharmaceutical Division) Avlon trophy.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Roxburghe hotel, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, at 3 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Staff training conference.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Wearside golf club, Coxgreen, Hylton, Sunderland. Play for B.D.H., Ucal and Cartwright trophies.

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Horseshoe hotel, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, at 6 p.m. Speakers include Mr. K. Marshall (University of Bradford); Mr. I. C. Edmundson (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.); Mr. J. L. F. Kellie (London & Scandinavian Metallurgical Co., Ltd.) and Mr. W. M. Wood (Coulter Electronics, Ltd.).

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON, Apothecaries' hall, Black Friars, London, E.C.4, at 5.30 p.m. Professor D. Hubble on "Lord Moran and James Boswell — The Two Diarists Compared and Contrasted." (Osler lecture.)

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY and LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Royal Mid-Surrey golf club, Old Deer Park, Richmond, at 1 p.m. Play for prizes donated by the two Societies. (Members only.)

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 9

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Caledonian hotel, Union Terrace, Aberdeen, at 7 p.m. Staff training conference.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Portsmouth medical centre, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

SWINDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Western hotel, Swindon, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens (a member of Council) on "Recent Advances in Forensic Pharmacy."

Courses and Conferences

STANDARDS ASSOCIATES SECTION, BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7, June 27-28. Conference on "Better Management through Standards." Fee: £10 (Section members, £9). Details from Conference secretary, Miss M. Snashall, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

Advance Information

BARNESLEY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Keresforth Hall country club, Barnsley, at 7.30 p.m. on May 24. Dinner and dance. Tickets (price £2 each) should be obtained from Mr. J. T. Rock, 68 Kingwell Road, Ward Green, Barnsley, Yorks, by May 11.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL EXHIBITION. Kampala, Uganda, September 8-11.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' FEDERATION CONGRESS, The Hague, Holland, August 20-30. Cost about £29; cheap travel being arranged. Further information and application forms from Miss W. Oliver, School of Pharmacy, University of London, 24 Brunswick Square. Closing date for applications, May 27.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY EXHIBITION, Paris, France, May 24 to June 1. Details from Mr. de la Perelle, 24 Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 18

Detergent compositions. Witon Chemical Co., Inc. 1,115,298.

Detergent compositions. Proctor & Gamble Co. 1,115,300.

Release coating composition. Johnson & Johnson. 1,115,305-06.

Dipotassium rhodizonate and the production thereof. Shionogi & Co., Ltd., and Iatrochemical Institute of the Pharmacological Research Foundation. 1,115,335.

Herbicidal compositions. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,115,344.

Esters of tertiary steroid alcohols and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,115,348.

Control of micro organisms. C. J. Patterson Co. 1,115,480.

Insecticidal phosphorus-containing isoxazole derivatives. Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,115,585.

Benzylamine derivatives and preparation thereof. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,115,590.

Flavouring substance and process for producing the same. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,115,610.

Preparation of prostaglandins. Unilever, Ltd. 1,115,641.

Growth inhibition of microbiological organisms. Crown Zellerbach Corporation. 1,115,844.

Process for the preparation of a stable, hepatitis-virus free serum. Biotest Serum Institut, G.m.b.H. 1,115,849.

Pharmaceutical anti-allergic compositions. Scherico, Ltd. 1,115,893.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 29, 1968.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. CARLO ERBA (U.K.), LTD., 28 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1: "Sintison" (file card).

ELI LILLY & Co., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants: "C-Quens 21 . . . 14 + 7 sequential" (16-p. booklet).

LLOYD-HAMOL, LTD., 103 Mount Street, London, W.1: "Syl silicone cream with significantly improved skin-protective properties" (6-p. folder).

ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL, LTD., Saunderton, Bucks: "Rarical F . . . prevention and treatment of anaemia in pregnancy" (4-p. folder).

RECKITT & SONS, LTD., Pharmaceutical department, Hull, Yorks: "Codis (new formula)" (file card).

SCHERING CHEMICALS, LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex: "Minovlar" (file card).

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, LTD., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex: "Fungillin" (23-p. booklet and file card).

CINEMA ADVERTISING

JAMES B. WILLIAMS CO. (ENGLAND), LTD., 43 The Avenue, Hatch End, Middlesex: Williams Ice Blue Aqua Velva after shave lotion. In cinemas in the Greater London area during May and June.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

R.2. SALES SERVICES, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of toilet goods, chemists sundries, etc. Directors: Robert B. Wallace, Robert Hesselberger, and James V. M. Marsh-Brown. R.O.: 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

NEITHER Tinaderm nor Variotin is suitable, according to *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* for prescribing by pharmacists to customers with self-diagnosed "athlete's foot," because conditions thus labelled are often due to candidal or bacterial infections, or to eczema. It is pointed out that advertisements for Tinaderm have urged pharmacists to recommend the product to any customer asking for "something for my athlete's foot." The *Bulletin* says that the active ingredients of both preparations (tolnaftate and pecilocin respectively) in low concentration inhibit ringworm fungi *in vitro* but their clinical effectiveness is uncertain and the best results seem no better than those obtained with established treatments (*D. & T. B.*, April 26). [Leo Laboratories, Ltd., point out that, because of the difficulty of diagnosing athlete's foot, they recommend that Variotin should be supplied only on prescription. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., state that there is ample evidence that Tinaderm is an effective antifungal agent of negligible toxicity and it is a preparation that is eminently suitable for over-the-counter prescribing for the treatment of athlete's foot.]

A WARNING that the safety margin of phenothiazines, and possibly other drugs, may be reduced in uncontrolled hyperthyroidism in man, is given by workers at Twyford Laboratories, Ltd. Because the literature provides evidence of a relation between thyroid hormones and drug toxicity, the authors have investigated the toxicity of several widely used antidepressant and tranquilliser drugs in mice made hyperthyroid by the addition of desiccated thyroid to the diet. Considerably more toxicity was observed in treated than

in control animals when nortriptyline, imipramine, chlorpromazine, perphenazine and chlordiazepoxide were administered, but not from meprobamate or reserpine. Nortriptyline was twenty-five times more toxic in treated animals. The authors suggest that drugs, in particular phenothiazines, should be used with caution, and that it might be possible to reduce sedation doses in hyperthyroid patients (*B.M.J.*, April 27, p. 217).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

PENICILLIN: effect on sodium and potassium transport in bacterial and protoplast forms of *Streptococcus faecalis*. *Science*, March 15, p. 1252.

ASPIRIN: dissolution rates of two polymorphic forms. *Science*, April 5, p. 76.

NORTRIPTYLINE HYDROCHLORIDE over dosage. *J. Amer. med. Assoc.*, March 25, p. 69.

STUDIES on induced influenza in man: (1) prophylactic efficacy of amantadine hydrochloride. (2) prophylactic efficacy of an analogue of amantadine. *J. Amer. med. Assoc.*, March 25, pp. 1089 and 1095.

THE ANTHELMINTIC PYRANTEL TARTRATE. Critical tests in the horse with. *Vet. Rec.*, April 27, p. 483.

TRANQUILLISING DRUGS. Effect of, during pregnancy, on activity of offspring. *Nature*, April 27, p. 357.

PENICILLIN TITRE. Degeneration of, in cultures of *Penicillium chrysogenum*. *Nature*, April 27, p. 371.

DRUG STUDIES. Injection controls for. *Nature*, April 27, p. 391.

CYTOTOXIC AND ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS; their body distribution and tissue affinity. *Nature*, April 27, p. 395.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Investigation of relation between use of, and thromboembolic disease. *Brit. med. J.*, April 27, p. 199.

PROPRANOLOL. Cardiac failure in patients with valvular heart disease after use of, to control atrial fibrillation. *Brit. med. J.*, April 27, p. 213.

SMOKING. Effects of, on metabolism and excretion of vitamin B. *Brit. med. J.*, April 27, p. 215.

TOXICITY of depressant and anti-depressant drugs in hyperthyroid mice. *Brit. med. J.*, April 27, p. 217.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS. Effect of, on platelets. *Lancet*, April 27, p. 894.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—May 12-18

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin...	1/30	4/97	2/60	3/77	3/90	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/37	2/60	—	—	—	1/30
Anne French ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/40	2/60	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	5/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/29	2/14	—	—
Bathjoys ...	2/60	3/90	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol ...	5/35	4/28	4/28	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunnies disposable nappies ...	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cossack hair spray ...	3/90	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-creme ...	3/90	—	—	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
Detol ...	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	1/45	—	1/45	1/45	—	1/45	—	1/45
Farley's rusks ...	7/105	—	7/105	—	12/162	—	—	—	7/105	—	—	—	7/105	—
Haze ...	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac ...	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—
Laguna tonic bath ...	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nair ...	3/45	3/45	3/45	2/60	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polyherb shampoo ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90
Simpkin's JuiCees ...	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent ...	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	1/30	2/60	—	1/30
Sterafix ...	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15
Supersoft shampoo ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—

Therapy with Anticoagulants

GUEST LECTURER EXPLAINS BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS

Therapeutic Use of Anticoagulants was the subject of an address under the auspices of the French Pharmaceutical Commission in Glasgow, London and Cardiff on March 4, 6 and 7 by PROFESSOR MICHELE LECLERC (professor of Pathology, Faculty of Pharmacy, chief pharmacist, Broussais Hospital, Paris).

Professor Leclerc described a new method of using anticoagulants that are extremely susceptible to biological control. There were, he said, three principal phases in coagulation. First came reactions leading to the formation of an active thromboplastin; next transformation of prothrombin into active thrombin; finally thrombin passed by way of fibrinogen to fibrin. The first reaction lasted 6-10 minutes, the second 10-15 seconds, the third about 3 seconds. Formation of active thromboplastin was by far the most complex phase. It could call into play proteic factors present in the plasma ("intrinsic") or could bring into play factors ("extrinsic"). In a long series of chain reactions intrinsic coagulation began by a contact reaction. The Hageman factor (factor XII), first to be activated, activated the Rosenth factor (XI) which in turn activated the antihemophilic B-globulin (IX). This successively there came into play the antihemophilic A-globulin (VIII), Stuart factor (X) and proaccelerin (V). Platelets needed to be present; they furnished a phospholipoid—factor "lipidique 3."

Intrinsic Reactions

The extrinsic reactions were simpler. They brought into play a tissue thromboplastin, liberated by the tissues in certain circumstances (for example, tears of the placenta liberated the factor in accidents observed in pregnancy), then plasmin proconvertin (factor VII) and finally the Stuart (X) and proaccelerin (V) factors. The two characteristic routes could be recognized by two types of analysis: Quick's time method (extrinsic route), using thromboplastin of the brain, and factor VII, X and V; and the Biggs and Douglas test (intrinsic route).

In the presence of calcium ions thromboplastin activated the prothrombin (factor II) into thrombin, which finally transformed fibrinogen to fibrin, the long molecule of fibrin losing two small peptide groups and passing into fibrin in its monomer form, which proceeded to polymerise. The resulting structure was stabilised by the fibrin-stabilising factor. If the thromboplastin were too effective, the global coagulation was facilitated, resulting in hypercoagulability, as provided in certain pathological conditions when "thrombogenic factors" intervened to cause thrombi and embolisms. It was thus possible to conceive a method of treatment in which lowered prothrombin formation was partially compensated the hyperthrom-

boplastinaemia. That was how the antivitamins K worked. One could also consider administering an antithrombin that would interfere with the third period of coagulation, thereby introducing the principle of intravenous heparinisation. That action could be reinforced by a direct attack on the thrombogenic factors, which was the objective of the prolonged administration of heparin.

Heparin's Disadvantages

Treatment by administering heparin intravenously and by using the antivitamins K were well understood, the first being used in acute thromboembolic emergencies. Heparin was said to act at the first and third time stages of coagulation. It had, however, no action upon the thrombogenic factors that were at the origin of the hypercoagulability state unless it was administered for a longer time. But the restriction imposed by its method of administration caused it to be quickly replaced by the antivitamins K which had only an indirect action, and whose sole administration problem was to make the patient remember to take the tablets. It was known that the antithrombin K group inhibited a sufficient hepatic biosynthesis of prothrombin (II), proconvertin (VII), the Stuart factor (X) and the antihemophilic factor B (IX), causing their action to be exerted only after a waiting period and preventing use of the group in acute thromboembolic emergencies. In overdosage it was also often pointless to administer vitamin K. Sole useful procedure was then a transfusion of fresh blood.

The treatment was controlled by two tests undertaken in parallel: determination of prothrombin and control of total coagulability.

Professor Leclerc discounted the necessity of precisely identifying the amount of each constituent. Only an estimation of the total was, he said, worth while, and for everyday hospital practice Quick's time method seemed to meet all the necessary requirements. In testing global coagulability biologists had the choice between coagulation time and one of the tests derived from it. In practice coagulation time was rarely used, as it was subject to numerous causes of variation. The thromboelastogram *in-vitro* test for heparin tolerance could help, but the general preference was for Howell's time measurement: coagulation time of citrated plasma recalcified and then diluted. Dilution was known to stop the action of inhibitors and Professor Guillot had devoted much study to it. Coagulation times of the order of 2-2½ minutes were obtained.

Under anticoagulant treatment by antivitamins K, Howell's time factor was prolonged and there existed generally a certain correspondence between its value and prothrombin concentrations. Sometimes, however,

the hoped-for prothrombin concentrations (20-30 per cent. of normal) were seen with a short Howell time. To interpret those results was easy. In a subject liable to hypercoagulability, in whom the thrombogenic factors increased the activity of the total thromboplastin, the aim was to compensate the excess by a prothrombin deficit but, if too great an excess of thromboplastin were made, compensation became impossible and Howell time short. If prothrombin concentration were lowered still further, it dropped out of the chain of reactions and the subject's blood became uncoagulable. It was difficult, therefore, to produce an equilibrium in the patient and there was the danger, if that indirect method of treatment were used, of exposure to accidents, either thromboembolic or haemorrhagic.

Substantial progress had been made in the past two or three years with subcutaneous administration of heparin. The method would not replace the two others, especially that using the antivitamins K, but had its place in cases whose treatment needed to be regulated half way between the two risks. The heparinaemia produced by injecting a single dose was less marked by the subcutaneous route than by the intravenous, reaching a maximum later and lasting longer. The dose could be regulated so that injections were given only once every twelve hours, while still maintaining in the patient a worth-while heparinaemia. It was even possible to increase, without undue risks, the dose injected.

That was where the biologist came in. Biological control was needed because a single dose injected under the same conditions produced different results in different subjects. Causes were differences in the volume of plasma in which the heparin was diluted, partial neutralisation by the blood cells and platelets, the heparin cofactor and various circulating proteins on to which the heparin fixed itself.

Howell Time Factor

The estimation of plasminic heparin had thus, *a priori*, no practical interest. Only the control of its activity provided useful information. Among the tests of total coagulability, it was to the Howell time factor that attention was turned. Six hours after injection, blood was collected in a glass tube containing a solution of sodium citrate. Oxalates were to be avoided (the precipitate of calcium oxalate formed would neutralise the greater part of the residual heparin). The liquid was then set aside, spontaneous sedimentation of the red cells and leucocytes leaving at the top a plasma rich in platelets. That plasma was submitted to coagulation by recalcification. The quantity of heparin administered was correct if the Howell time observed was two to three times longer than that shown by a control plasma. By

those means only the anticoagulant power and antithrombin action of the heparin were discovered. Hypocoagulability, though it appeared to have no relation with heparinaemia, did enable the progress of the antithrombogenic action to be followed. Heparin reduced progressively the importance and action of the thrombogenic factors, which were the cause of hypercoagulability. Since that action rarely appeared before the fourth day of treatment, and since the heparinisation of the patient by the intravenous route generally lasted only for three or four days (after which the anti-vitamins took over) there was no opportunity to observe it in long-standing treatments. A moderate hypocoagulability, obtained with a high heparinaemia, indicated that hypocoagulability under treatment was important. Inversely when, after a few days, the Howell time was lengthened in relation to a relatively feeble concentration of heparin, it showed that the formation of thromboplastin (in which the thrombogenic factors intervened) was less active. It meant, in other words one was on the way to a cure. Normally heparinaemia in the course of treatment stayed at 2.5 microgm. per litre.

To those determinations a thromboelastogram was regularly added. It was not strictly necessary, but the tracing provided a check on the sum total of the previous results. Experience taught that the examinations must be made six hours after the subcutaneous injection. At that moment the action of the heparin was sufficient to protect the patient even if the administered dose had been too weak. The biologist had time enough to make his examinations and the dose could be corrected if necessary without the patient's having run any risks.

Discussing contraindications, Professor Leclerc said that ulcers, calculi, pregnancy and certain psychopathic states were grounds for reflection. Hypertension, with alteration in the base of the eye, haemorrhagic diathesis, hypoproteinaemia from hepatic insufficiency — in particular those of the ethyl group — were formal obstacles to anticoagulant medication.

Professor Leclerc concluded his address by giving case details to illustrate the precision and safety that characterised the administration of heparin under biological control.

Question of New Derivative

At the London meeting, at which MR. K. HOLLAND presided and SIR HUGH LINSTED aided with translation of questions; the discussion was opened by MR. J. W. HADGRAFT (Royal Free Hospital), who asked whether any new heparin derivative was used in France, since in Britain subcutaneous, and sometimes deep intramuscular, injection caused bruising. PROFESSOR LECLERC said that a calcium salt was used. The intramuscular route was never used and the subcutaneous only when the patient was "between the two risks" or could be treated at home, or when the intravenous route was difficult. MR. N. W.

BLACOW (Extra Pharmacopoeia) asked for information on the use of oral anticoagulants in recurrent coronary thrombosis. PROFESSOR LECLERC referred again to the patient's difficulty in remembering to take tablets. He told MR. H. TREVES BROWN, Pinner (who admitted having been at "the receiving end"), that the reason haematomas were formed seemed to be "the disposition of the patient"; nothing could be done about it. To MR. J. A. MYERS, Edinburgh, who asked the effect of pH on the excretion of heparin, PROFESSOR LECLERC could only say that the drug was excreted quickly—half the dose was eliminated in 5.8 hours.

SIR HUGH LINSTED, who question-

ed the speaker's dual rôle as hospital pharmacist and biologist and in treating patients, was told that in France the law required a biologist to be a doctor of medicine, a pharmacist or rarely, a doctor of science. In a large hospital the biochemistry laboratory was under the direction of a pharmacist and coagulation was considered nearer to biochemistry than to haematology.

Proposing a vote of thanks, DR. H. S. BEAN (a past-president of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission) said Professor Leclerc's students were to be envied, because, being engaged in the work, Professor Leclerc could convey information more authoritatively.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

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Insecticides

AZINPHOS-METHYL WITH DEMETON-S-METHYL SULPHONE: For the control of aphids, suckers, tortrix and winter moths on apples and pears. **WETTABLE POWDERS:** Gusathion MS (Baywood Chemicals, Ltd.).

CHLORFENVINPHOS LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Sapecon liquid (CIBA Agrochemicals, Ltd.). **DDT LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Croptex DDT 25 per cent. miscible (Croptex, Ltd.). **PARATHION LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Murphy parathion 20 (The Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

Fungicides

CAPTAN WETTABLE POWDERS: Page captan 50 per cent. wettable powder (Charles Page & Co., Ltd.).

COPPER WITH MANEB AND ZINEB: For the control of potato blight. **WETTABLE POWDERS:** Brunomax (S.D.C. Pesticides, Ltd.).

2,4-D ESTER FORMULATIONS: Destox (J. D. Campbell & Sons, Ltd.).

DODINE WETTABLE POWDER FORMULATIONS: Melprex (May and Baker, Ltd.). **LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Melprex 20 (Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd.).

FENTIN HYDROXIDE WETTABLE POWDERS: Ciba Tinspray (CIBA Agrochemicals, Ltd.).

MERCURY, LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Bugges liquid mercury D.G.4 (Bugges Insecticides, Ltd.).

SULPHUR COLLOIDAL AND WETTABLE FORMULATIONS: Thiovit (Sandoz Products, Ltd.).

Herbicides

BROMOXNYL WITH MCPA, A translocated and contact herbicide for the post emergence control of a wide range of annual weeds, including knotgrass, redshank, black bindweed and scented mayweed on spring sown wheat, barley and oats. **LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Bucril M (May and Baker, Ltd.).

CHLORTHAMID, A soil acting residual herbicide for the control of total vegetation and the selective control of annual and some perennial weeds in blackcurrants, raspberries in Scotland and in forestry. **PELLETISED FORMULATIONS:** Prefix (Shellstar, Ltd.).

DICAMBA WITH BENAZOLIN AND MCPA: A translocated herbicide for the post emergence control of many broad-leaved weeds especially chickweed and knotgrass in cereals not undersown with clover/grass mixtures. **POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS:** Tri-Cornox (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

DICHLORPROP WITH 2,4-D AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS: Polymone X (Universal Crop Protection, Ltd.).

DICHLORPROP WITH MCPA POTASSIUM AND SALT FORMULATIONS: J.M.S. 2,4-DP Plus M-C-Pex (Stokes Bomford Campbell).

DINOSB AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS: DNBP amine solution. **FORMULATIONS IN OIL:** Croptex DNBP in Oil (Croptex, Ltd.).

DIQUAT LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Aquacide (aquatic use only) (Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd.).

ENDOTHAL WITH PROPHAM AND MEDINOTERB ACETATE: A soil-acting herbicide for control of many germinating weeds pre-emergence in sugar beet and beetroot (red beet). **LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Murbetex plus (The Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

EPTC: A soil incorporated residual herbicide for control of couch, other perennial and annual grasses and certain broad-leaved weeds pre-emergence in potatoes. **LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Eptam (The Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.). **Eptam (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).**

DICHLORPROP POTASSIUM SALT FORMULATION: Dichlorprop M & B (May & Baker Ltd.).

DINOSB AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS: DNBP 30 Amine (J. D. Campbell & Sons, Ltd.).

DINOSB ACETATE. A contact herbicide for use post-emergence on cereals, peas, beans and leguminous forage crops. **WETTABLE POWDER FORMULATIONS:** Ivosit (Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd.).

DINOSB ACETATE PLUS MONOLINURON. A contact and residual herbicide for the pre-emergence control of weeds in dwarf beans and potatoes. **WETTABLE POWDER FORMULATIONS:** Ivorin (Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd.).

MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Herbatox M750 (East Coast Grain Silos, Ltd.).

MEDINOTERB ACETATE WITH PROPHAM. A soil-acting herbicide for control of many germinating weeds pre-emergence in sugar beet, fodder beet, mangolds and beetroot (red beet) on soils with a high organic content. **WETTABLE POWDERS:** Murbetex organic (The Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

METHOPROTRYNE PLUS SIMAZINE. A post-emergence herbicide for the control of blackgrass and certain broad leaved weeds in winter wheat. **WETTABLE POWDER FORMULATIONS:** Gesaran (Fisons Horticulture, Ltd.).

METOBROMURON. A pre-emergence residual herbicide for the control of annual weeds in potatoes. **WETTABLE POWDER FORMULATIONS:** Patoran (CIBA Agrochemicals, Ltd.).

TRIFLURALIN. A soil incorporated residual herbicide for the pre-emergence control of weeds in transplanted brassicas. **LIQUID FORMULATIONS:** Treflan (Flanco Products, Ltd.).

METALDEHYDE DRY SLUG BAITS: Sluggex (R. H. Brookes, Ltd.).

METHAM SODIUM LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Solman (Huberts, Ltd.).

The following companies have joined the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme: R. H. Brookes, Ltd., Hampton Evesham, Wores; East Coast Grain Silos, Ltd., 12 Bank Street, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR.04J; Elanco Products, Ltd., Broadway House, London, S.W.19; Huberts, Ltd., Doyle Road, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands and Sandoz Products, Ltd., P.O. Box Horsforth No. 4, Calverley Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.